The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,298 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1885.

SHIPPING.

S. S. "PESHAWUR."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A SMALL STEAMER will LEAVE the Apollo-bunder at 3-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, to convey passengers on board the "Peshawur."

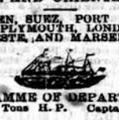
All heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dock-yard, Mazagon, between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m., on the day of sailing, as nothing but hand packages can be taken in the Steamer.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

February 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY 1885.
L.	Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babet	13th Feb.
—	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th "
L.	Tasmania	4500	800	G. G. Perrins	27th "
M.	Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairlough	6th Mar.
L.	Hydaspes	2924	500	G. Scrivener	13th "
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	20th "
L.	Rakhara	2944	500	R. Weichell	27th "
M.	Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L.	Sunda	3143	500	C. R. Edwards	10th "
—	Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th "
L.	Oneaa	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th "
M.	Nepaul	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	1st May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.
MALWA	2939	500	A. W. Adamson	6th March.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th "
VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	3rd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 7, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Feb. 7, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
CHINA	5,000	550	1st Mar.
GIVA*	3,000	450	1st April "
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st May "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.

* No Second Class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,049	555	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Catitch	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,000	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	1st March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
POLLUCE	R. Deperis	2,500	400	12th Feb. '85

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 30, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	17th March.
S. S. NYDAL HALL	2,700	400	31st "
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th April.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December, 19 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BELGRAVIA 50 0 10 0			G. C. Boothby	2nd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3379	480	R. Hutchison	17th "
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3419	840	Wm. S. Young	1st April.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russell	23rd "
s.s. ABIA	3360	480	T. Craig	1st May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3269	480	F. Blight	23rd "
s.s. BELGRAVIA 500	1000		G. C. Boothby	30th "

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES* *VIA* KURRACHEE.

	Tons.	H.P.	
s.s. NUBIA	3503	450	25th Feb. 1885.

*Can book to London.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussch, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th February, 1885, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 26th February, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 5, 1885. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley	2nd Mar.
" MACGREGOR	3,100	Maclister	12th Mar.
" DRUMMOND	3,000	S. L. Wilson	22nd Mar.
" OGILVIE	2,500	G. Nelson	3rd Apl.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr	About
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. Kewley	12th Feb.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd Feb., 1885.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, Quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. MALACCA, Captain SCHACHT, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on MONDAY, the 16th inst.—For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

S. S. "BENGORE HEAD" has arrived from LONDON, and is DISCHARGING in Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their cargo without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees. Cases of matches are landed at the Dock quay at the risk of consignees. All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamers surveyor, in presence of the Captain before removal from the Dock premises and before the s. s. "Bengore Head" leaves.

All CLAIMS for shortages, &c., should be presented before the steamer's departure, and no CLAIMS will be paid unless they are signed by the Captain.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th February, 1885. Agents.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED
SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lances.	Albumenized Papers.
Portable Tents.	Collodions.
Printing Frames.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Plate Boxes.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA

and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	" 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,

rom the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an

ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA.

BADMINTON.	FISHING.		LAWN-TENNIS.
BOXING.	FIVES.		POLO.
CRICKET.	FOOT-BALL.		QUOITS.
DUMB BELLS.	HORIZONTAL BARS.		RACKETS.
FENCING.	GOLF.		AMMUNITION, &c.
BACKGAMMON.	CHESS.	DOMINOES.	PLAYING CARDS.
BEZIQUE.	COMPENDIUMS.	DRAUGHTS.	PUZZLES.
BILLIARDS.	CRIBBAGE.	GO-BANG.	RACE, &c.

DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WATSON & CO.,

STOCK-TAKING SALE,

NOW ON.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS

of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.

A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,

Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

	Rs.	a.
RUBY FELT HAT, trimmed ruby velvet and gold thread embroidery, rich ruby aigrette and birds' feathers	21	8
FLOP DRAB HAT, richly trimmed ruby velvet and lace, ostrich plumes and ornamental pin	36	8
BROAD BRIM, one side turned up, pointed crown covered rich lace, rich green and old gold ribbon, beautifully shaded, 21-inch ostrich plume, with imitation diamond studded pin	30	8
RUBY VELVET HAT, trimmed ruby velvet, birds wings and feathers	26	8
FAWN VELVET HAT, trimmed Ottoman Ribbon, rich 21 in., shaded ostrich plume and tip	30	8
NAVY BLUE STRAW HAT, trimmed scarlet top and navy blue birds feather shot silk ribbons	36	12
BROUNZY GREEN STRAW HAT, trimmed scarlet and green ribbon to match with flowers	33	8
MYRTLE GREEN FELT HAT, pointed crown, trimmed ottoman ribbon and birds wing to match	26	8
GREEN STRAW HAT, trimmed cream terry with rich shaded ostrich plumes and tips	36	8
BLUE BLACK FELT HAT, trimmed figured satin with velvet pile figures and rich blue black ostrich feathers	38	6
GREEN STRAW HAT, richly trimmed embroidered velvet ribbon to match and cream ostrich tips, a very rich Hat	30	8
RUBY VELVET TAM O'SHANTER, with bird's wing and gilt ornamental pin, very pretty	19	8
BOTTLE GREEN FELT HAT, trimmed velvet and cream chenille entwined with gold thread, and bird	14	8
PEACOCK BLUE VELVET HAT, trimmed ribbon and bird to match, very stylish hat	21	8
SAGE GREEN FLOWERED FELT BONNET, richly trimmed broché satin reverse broché ottoman ribbon and rich fall tips	45	12
DRAB FELT HAT, trimmed velvet feathers and wings to match	18	12
BLACK LACE BONNET, coloured aigrette lace strings	21	8
CHILD'S BROWN VELVET GRANNY BONNET, a very rich and full bonnet, trimmed ribbon and lace to match, a very charming little bonnet	16	12
CREAM VELVET GIRL'S BONNET, richly trimmed lace and feathers	10	8

An immense stock of the most fashionable Hats and Bonnets. Buckram shapes, Straw shapes, etc., etc.

WIDOWS' BONNETS.

15-8 Rs. 16-8 Rs. 21-8 Rs. 25-8 Rs. 28-8 Rs. 31-8.

LATHAM AND CO.,

TIMES OF INDIA BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

have received for unreserved Sale by Public Auction from

BERNARD QUARITCH, LONDON,

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,

Including Oriental and Oriental Subjects;

DRAWING AND FINE ART PRODUCTIONS,

Including Hogarth, Boisserée, and Clouets French Portraits from Castle Haward.

The date of sale will be notified hereafter.

For Catalogues apply

LATHAM AND CO.,

General Agents, Army, Navy and Civil.

Agents Wheatley's "Globe Foreign Express" Pay, Pensions, and Accounts Collected. Passengers MET, baggage cleared or shipped. Passages by ALL steamers booked FREE. Agents for MOFUSSIL SHIPPERS.

Packages per "Home" express to London, Rs. 2 per cubic feet. Merchants indents direct from manufacturers; risk *nil*, trouble *nil*. Town agents more than half Messes in India. All Home supplies at Co-operative prices.

THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE!!!

☞ CHOLERA ☜

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS!!!

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in theface of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure or the Scourge of the Universe. ☞ RS. 2. ☜ Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the fusio prescribed.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi. MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa. EDULJI & Co., Lucknow. J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad. DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

"THE PIANOS FOR INDIA"

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO.'S

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO

is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way; of course the action and mechanism will wear; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case ... ... Rs 850
" " in solid Ebonized " ... ... " 900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System' for the sale of their Sympathetic' Grand Square Pianofortes;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. AARON MOSES GUBBAY in our Firms in India, China, and England, CEASED on the 31st of December last.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that JESINGBHAI NEMCHANDBHAI has NO AUTHORITY to RECEIVE MONEY or act in any way on my behalf. Dated at Bombay, the 5th February, 1885.

LALBHAI DALPATBHAI.

Witness
FRANK CHALK, Solicitor, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY to COLLECT MONEYS given by me to JESINGBHAI NEMCHANDBHAI and dated 27th January, 1883, is REVOKED. The said Jesingbhai Nemchandbhai is no longer authorised to act on my behalf in any way whatever.—Dated at Bombay, the 5th February 1885.

DULPUTBHAI BHUGOOBHAI.

Witness
FRANK CHALK, Solicitor, Bombay.

OOSMAN ALLARUCKIA,
NEAR ZACKARIA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

VELVET CARPET, Brussel's Carpet, Persian and Hyderabad pattern.

And Tapestry Carpet, various patterns.

And Oil Flower Carpet, large and small, Music Boxes, English and Hindustani tune, and all kinds of coloured prints.

Furniture, Silk and coloured Damask, Silk and Velvet Tassel for cushion, and Antimacassar, best black Merino, large Turkish brown Blanket, Plush and Silk coloured Velvet.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. beg most respectfully to bring to the Notice of the Public that another excellent Batch of Uneezah and Nuzdee Arabs just arrived and brought by the well-known Arab Dealer, Jasim Bin Feed, amongst which there are lovely Chargers, Racers, Hunters, and Ponies, &c. Gentlemen fond of Horse flash are solicited any earl inspection.—No. 505, Bombay, Dec., 1884.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of handsome young bay Arab HORSES, 14-2 high, quiet in harness and under saddle, and believed sound. Selected a year ago, fresh from the Bombay Stables. Price Rs. 1,200.

And a set of English double harness for the above, almost new. Rs. 150.

Apply to Lieut.-Col. PRITCHARD, Poona.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock p. m. (Gun-fire) on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1885, for the purchase of the right of removing sand from:—

Butcher's Island,
Western Side of Karanja,
Talooka Alibaug,

within the limits of the Port of Bombay from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain I. M.,
Port Officer.

Bombay Port Office, 20th January, 1885.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer up to noon, 18th instant, for the work of CONVERTING to an OVOID SECTION the INVERTS of DRAINS under certain roads and streets lying to the west of Frere-road, Elphinstone Estate. The length of the drains to be ovoided will be about 21,000 lineal feet.

Plan and specification may be seen at the Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEO. E. ORMISTON,
M. Inst. C. E., Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 7th February, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE following sales by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1885, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, on the 20th February, 1885.

1. Ferry-farm in the Kolaba Collectorate.

Right of collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.

3. Right of removing earth, sand, and stone from the foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector, and President District Local Fund Committee.

Mahad, 14th January, 1885.

NOTICES.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

BOMBAY—28, Apollo Street.
LONDON—27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of EXCHANGE, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and other countries.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or *purport* as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages including addresses, *when registered*, two words—Rs. 5-8. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph. No registration fee charged, Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR THE FIRST TIME.
CHINA AND JAPAN

CURIOSITIES! CURIOSITIES!! CURIOSITIES!!!

Never before imported to India.
Charges surprisingly moderate.
Worth paying a visit by
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
INDEED RARE CURIOSITIES!!!
BEST CHINA TEAS
at very moderate rates.
THOW VING AND Co.,
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.
Trading in Bombay for the last 15 years.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at the registered Office, No. 22, Forbes-street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 13th of February, 1885, at 5-30 p.m.

1. To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports and balance sheet for the quarter ending 31st December, 1884.
2. To elect Directors in the room of the provisional Directors, who are eligible for election.
3. To appoint an auditor or auditors for the current year.
4. To consider a proposal to advance loans to outsiders conjointly with a member of the Association.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. J. ESSAJI.
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

22, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay, 5th February, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA SALLAY MAHOMED GOOLAM HOOSKIN has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mount-road, Mazagon, with the tenements, hereditaments and buildings standing thereon or appurtenant thereto registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 45, New Survey No. 3054, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3 and admeasuring (1,212) two thousand two hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the Mount-road, on or towards the west by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the north by the property of H. H. Aga Jungee Shah, and on or towards the south by the property of Merwanjee Nowrojee.

All persons having claims upon the said premises by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the undersigned at his residence, No. 3, Love-lane, Mazagon, within 14 days from the date hereof: otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference thereto, and the purchaser shall not be liable for any such claim whatever which shall be considered as null and void.

KURRIM KHAN,

Mazagon, 7th February, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

ON and after the first proximo the OFFICES of the Agent and of the Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, will be REMOVED from POONA to DHARWAR. Communications should be addressed accordingly.

G. M. STEWART, Agent.

Poona, 10th February, 1885.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to add the articles "WEED SEED" and "BARLEY" to the Bombay Tonnage Scale and to revise the measurement of "GRAM." The testing of same will take place at the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac-bunder, on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant, at 3 p.m., when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 11th February, 1885.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1884.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Bombay, 11th February, 1885.

AMMONIAPHONES! AMMONIAPHONES!! AMMONIAPHONES!!!

VOICE CULTIVATION by INHALATION of ARTIFICIAL ITALIAN AIR for Public Speakers, Schoolmasters, Clergymen, Vocalists, Amateurs, etc.

For enriching the Tone and extending the Range of the Human Voice, and for the treatment of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Aphonia, Bronchitis, Consumption, Loss of Voice, Deafness resulting from cold, Sleeplessness and all affections of the Throat and Chest, it is unrivalled.

Used by all the LEADING MEMBERS of the MUSICAL PROFESSION.

No. 1 Rs. 16. No. 2 Rs. 33. No. 3 Rs. 49.

BARTON & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, or of Estates which have come under his charge.

THOMAS LANFEAR TANNER, late Civil Engineer of Shedera, Lahore.
DUDLY HIND, widow of Moorar Narron.
JOHN BELL LUKE, late Engineer Foreman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.
JOHN FERNANDES, late Manager, Type Department, B. E. S. Press, Byculla.
MICHAEL DANIEL TOUER, late a Guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.
CHARLES PASLEY ROBERTS, late of No. 4, Cloverdale Lawn, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, a retired Colonel in the Royal Artillery.
ADAM ROBERT GORDON, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency and late Government Cashier.
WALTER WILLIAM DERRICK, late in the employ of the Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur.
MAKU, woman, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
KRISHNAJEE NAGRAJ, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
PREMJEE DHURRUMSEY, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant and partner in the firm of Messrs. McCulloch and Co., Bombay.
JETHABHAI JAVERCHUND, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
NARAYEN GUNPUT, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
MANECKBAI, widow of Framjee Jeevajee Dhondy.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-named estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and to hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC, Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 11th February, 1885.

DYSENTERY! DIARRHŒA!!
COMPOUND ESSENCE OF
INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.

Per bottle As. 8, 14, and Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURROUGH'S ELIXIODS

	Rs. A.
Of Bromide of Potassium	1 12
„ Iodide of Potassium	1 12
„ Iodide of Potassium with Bin-Iodide of Mercury	1 12
„ Bromide of Sodium	1 12
„ Calisayn Bark	1 12
„ Fero-Phosphated Calisayn Bark	1 12
„ Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, Strychnine	3 8
„ Valerianate of Ammonia	2 8
„ Quinine	1 12
„ Pepsine	1 12
„ Phosphorus	1 12

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a card.
☞ Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WESTON'S
WIZARD OIL,
A MEDICINE USED FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, AND INFLAMMATORY ACHES AND PAINS.

IS composed of the choicest Aromatic Herbs, Healing Gums, Balsams and Vegetable Oils. Is well-known for its miraculous power in raising the Bed-ridden, Crippled, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, divesting the system of all suffering from pain, inflammation, and weakness, curing in a few days the sickness and disease of months and years, giving instantaneous Ease and Comfort in all ordinary pains and aches, either internal or external, all cramps, spasms, congestions, etc.

It cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatics, Neuralgia, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Kidney Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Inflamed or Sore and Caked Breast, Freckles, Sunburns, Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Spiders and Insects, Sandy and Fly Blight, Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Lumbago, Lame Back, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Affections, Chilblains, Earache, Spasms, Contracted Cords and Muscles, etc.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INFANT'S FOODS.

MELLIN'S INFANT'S FOOD, Ans. 12 and Re. 1-6.
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD, Re. 1.
NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD, Ans. 10.
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD, Re. 1-2.
HARDS' FARINACEOUS FOOD, Ans. 10.
SAVORY & MOORE'S LIEBIG'S FOOD, Ans. 10.
DUBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, Re. 1-8; Rs. 2-8 and 4-8.
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK, Ans. 7.
BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, Ans. 9.
BERMUDA ARROWROOT, Ans. 12.
WEST INDIA ARROWROOT, Ans. 8.
CALCUTTA ARROWROOT, Ans. 8.
SPEED'S ARROWROOT, Ans. 14.
&c. &c. &c.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FLIES AND BUGS,
Beetles, Insects Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTENDING COMPETITORS in the REGATTA RACES on Saturday are reminded that ENTRIES must be made TO-DAY, for MONDAYS RACES by SATURDAY at noon, and for TUESDAYS on MONDAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 3 P.M. at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's office on the 12th instant for Contracts as specified below, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend :—

PROVISION.—&c.

1. Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Office.
2. No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, to the extent shown in the schedule.
3. Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 20 per cent of the estimated value of the Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the contract.
4. In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
5. No earnest money in cash will be received.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel, Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 11th Feb. 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lin Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TRICYCLE, second-hand, WANTED. Price and particulars to "CYCLIST." *Bombay Gazette* office.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are warranted to last almost a life-time, and the entire satisfaction they give affords best proofs. Thousands of testimonials received from all parts of the world.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 6, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

DRIED COD FISH, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, and Oilmanstores can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

PICKLED CABBAGE, mixed Pickles, Chow Chow, Walnuts, in gallon jars.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Burnt Almonds, Caramels, Pistachio Chocolate, Metz Fruits, Liquer Bon-Bons.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

THE GEM AIR-GUN, Rs. 30, 35 and 50 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

MRS. TAYLOR'S SALE, TO-DAY, Millinery; Bonnets, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Corsets, ready-made costumes, all less than half price.

COMPOSITORS.—WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, LANDAU and pair with harness, Waler MARE, Lady's HORSE. Apply to Col. ROWLANDSON, Pay Office.

AMERICAN Extra Toast BISCUITS at Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-4 per tin. Summer's Scotch Oatcakes, Re. 1-12 per tin.—BOLTON & Co.

ICES, PASTRY, HAM SANDWICHES, DRAUGHT BEER and PORTER, BILLIARDS, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

BUNGALOW FOR SALE, at Poona, in the most central and paying locality. For plans, etc., apply to A. F. KANNY, 9, Medowstreet, Fort, Bombay.

JUST OPENED, Duke's and Lillywhite Cricket sets, Balls, Leg Guards, Batting Gloves. Prices moderate. PESTONJEE SOHARJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a pure blood Scot h SETTER BITCH, one year old, father and mother both prize dogs. Apply to Captain Newell on board s.s. Abana in Prince's Dock.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, for three months. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Good penmanship and a thorough knowledge of book-keeping indispensable. Apply, by letter only, to the BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited.

EAGLE PENCIL, the Pencil of the Period, elegant in appearance, novel in construction, cannot get out of order, Annas 8 each. Leads for the same supplied at cheap rates.—EDWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

WANTED, at the beginning of May, furnished or unfurnished, a suite of room in the Fort, for three gentlemen, including the usual servants' quarters. Address G. B. G., *Gazette* office.

FOR SALE, JUBBULPORE TENTS new in October. (1) 16 ft. Hill Tent; (2) 12 ft. Sleeping Pal; (3) 12 ft. Anchobs; (4) 12 ft. Servants' Pal; (5), Cubul Pal; 9 by 3. Cost with carriage Rs. 1,320. Now offered for Rs. 1,000. A. SHEWAN, C. S., Ahmedabad.

NEW PATENT TYPE WRITERS, Rs. 50 CHARLES ZERKENAR & Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

FOR SALE, Dr. BLANC'S CARRIAGES, HORSES, & COWS. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

AN AMERICAN JOCKEY desires an engagement, can ride 8 stone. Apply to W. B., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, best table bricks 9" by 4½" by 2½" For rates, &c. apply to the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, 32, Medows-street, Fort.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 10, Marine-street.

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, ex s.s. "Tasmania," in case of 1 dozen, Rs. 22.—BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S Scotch WHISKY, as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON and Co., 15, Forbes-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents, JOHN S. KELLOCHE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHY should the Byculla Billiard Rooms be well patronised? Because it is the best in Bombay, cool and cozy. Superior Wines, and 3 first-class tables. Open all day till midnight.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Kaulee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar st., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

OPEN TO OFFER.—A 20 H-P secondhand Root's patent Safety Boiler with spare Tubes, complete, in first rate order. Can be seen at RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS' Byculla Iron Works.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and Friends that Mr. J. C. STEWART has resigned the management of our business from this date. John Mahomed & Co., Tailors, &c., 16, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED, per mail, Good French Kid Gloves, 2 Button, at Rs. 2-4 per pair, with a choice assortment of Fancy Tweeds, &c., for the season.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street, Fort.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Friction-al Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Hornby Row (Branch), Bombay.

AT MATHERAN,—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act. The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 8-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT is open from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. Hotjoints from 1 p.m. Chops, Steaks, &c, at any hour. 22, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED CLAIMS against the undermentioned estates will be paid at the Administrator General's Office, High Court, on any WEDNESDAY during office hours :—

Estate F. BIRKBECK—2nd Dividend at 5·222 per cent.
„ A. V. VAZ—full payment.
„ H. E. ASTLEY—Dividend at 1·546 per cent.
„ Col. L. W. PENN—2nd Dividend at 12½ per cent.
„ E. E. MORTON—4th Dividend at 13½ per cent.
„ Capt. W. COLES—full payment.

L. RIVETT CARNAC, Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 11th February, 1885.

CONVERSAZIONE (SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY) OF THE EX-STUDENTS OF THE SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION.

GENTLEMEN (Ex-Students) wishing to join in the Gathering are respectfully invited to send in their names (with address), accompanied with subscriptions, not less than Rs. 2 each.

Those (about 175) who have already joined are also requested to send in their subscriptions as early as convenient, but not later than the 10th proximo.

N. F. BUNSHAW, L. M. & S., Honorary Secretary.

6, Trinity-street, Dhobi Talao.

P.S.—The Gathering is expected to result in an attempt towards helping the Indigent Students of the Institution with books.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CLUB BUILDING CO., Limited.

ISSUE OF

Rs. 6,00,000 DEBENTURE BONDS AT IX PER CENT. INTEREST.

For full particulars, see PROSPECTUS

To be obtained of

THE BANK OF BOMBAY,
THE AGRA BANK,
AND
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
BOMBAY CLUB.

Feb. 10, 1885.

NOTICES.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1885, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet ending 31st December, 1884, and to declare a dividend.
2nd. To appoint or re-elect a Director.
3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board,

TOOLJARAM NAVULRAM, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th January, 1885.

FOR SALE AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR :

ONE new patent Landau with back light, and one new handsome circular-fronted BROUGHAM with open quarters, both by Watson, and suitable for one or pair of horses arrived per s.s. Henzada.

One New Mail PHAETON with head and ladies double folding sliding steps complete, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, per s.s. Arcot.

Just arrived, per s.s. Huzara, one new MAIL-PHAETON and one new VICTORIA by Watson, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Arrived per s.s. Delhi, one new BAROUCHE with inside folding steps and enamelled leather awning to the head, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT.

LESSONS, as under, are given daily at the Studio, Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel, by a Lady Artist, Silver Medalist, London Exhibition, 1881; and to whom also a Special Honorary Diploma was awarded and has now been received.

CRYSTOLEUM PAINTING,—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING,—Tuesday, Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m.

KARTALINE and CANVASINE PAINTING,—Tuesday, Thursday, 10 to 12 a.m.

The usual hours for Crystoleum are 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 on the days named, but in order to meet the cases of those who's occupations prevent their attending at the times stated, a class will be held from 7 to 9 a.m., and on Saturdays from 2 to 4 p.m.

The above Arts are most easily acquired and are guaranteed to be of such extremely easy nature, that those totally unacquainted with Art are enabled WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, or the slightest possibility of failure, to produce artistic and exquisitely beautiful results. Success guaranteed to all painstaking pupils!!

Photographic Portraits, Views, Groups, &c., artistically painted in Oils by the Crystoleum Process or in permanent Water Colours, at most moderate rates.

SINDH, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply, at Lahore and Kurrachee of certain STORES of COUNTRY PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE, during the nine months commencing 1st April, 1885.

Printed lists of the articles required at each place, and specifications and conditions under which the Company will receive tenders, and enter into contracts, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore.

Tenders must be submitted to the Agent's office, Lahore, in sealed covers, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of country stores," and must reach not later than 2 p.m. on the 3rd March, 1885.

The following list will give an indication of the stores principally required :—

1. Metals, manufactured and unmanufactured.
2. Tools.
3. Hardware.
4. Cloths, uniforms, &c.
5. Ropes, &c.
6. Kerosine oil, Tallow, Soaps, &c.
7. Hides, Leather, and Leather work.
8. Timber, Bullies, Charcoal, &c.
9. Furniture and Glassware.
10. Painter's stores.
11. Chemicals, &c.
12. Wicker work, Bamboos, Baskets.
13. Pottery.
14. County stationery.
15. Lamps, &c.
16. Miscellaneous.

R. BOCQUET, C.I.E., Agent, S. P. and D. Ry. Co.

Agent's Office, Lahore, 24th Jun, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT. NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Store-keeper General, at Bombay at 11-30 a.m. of the 27th February, 1885, for the supply to this Department of.

2. Blankets, Brown, of bona fide Indian manufacture, for issue to European Troops in Barracks length 7'0", width 5' and weighing 4lb. 12oz. each ..... No. 20,000.
3. Blankets white of bona fide Indian manufacture, for issue to European Troops in Hospitals, length 7' by 5', weighing 3lb. each ..... No. 1,000.
4. The above are the probable annual requirements of this Presidency, and to this extent blankets both for Barracks and Hospital will be required for five years, commencing from 1st April, 1885, but as the bedding is due to Troops on 1st October each year, half of the number should be deliverable in September, and quarter in October, and the remainder in November, each year, the Hospital Blankets being deliverable in October.

Tender will be received, up to 11-30 a.m., of the 27th February, 1885 only, when they will be opened in this office, in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

5. Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain, on application at this office, printed forms of Tenders, schedules of articles to be supplied and any other information they may require connected with the contract and the conditions of Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

6. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

8. No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the value of one year's supply only.

9. No earnest money in cash will be received.

10. Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of one year's supply only.

11. In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel, Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 23rd January, 1885.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY. NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway stations and Bombay. Passengers and goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "OGHUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge by Sea between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be for passengers as under :—

1st Class	.....	Rs. 8
2nd do.	.....	„ 5
3rd do.	.....	„ 2

FREE LUGGAGE BY STEAMER.

1st Class	2 maunds	or 240 lbs.
2nd do.	1 do.	or 160 do.
3rd do.	1 do.	or 80 do.

All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.

Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff established at all stations.

The tickets issued by the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway Station for Bombay will also be available by the steamers "Bhavnagar" and Oghan on the following days :—

Steamer "Bhavnagar" every Saturday from Bhavnagar.

Steamer "Eran" every Thursday from Bhavnagar.

All tickets issued for the sea voyage through and local, will hold good for 7 days; after that, if used, they will be exceased full charge being collected. Local tickets Bhavnagar to Bombay can be had at Bhavnagar bunder office, or booking office in the Bhavnagar city.

For goods rates and rules, see classifications at stations and booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Ghadechi, Booking Clerk, Carnac-bunder office Bombay, and booking office at Bhavnagar bunder.

By Order,

CHAS. CARROLL, Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadechi, 12th January, 1885.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £8,320,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

Costs, if commenced at age		Per mensem. £ s. d.
20	*l.b.*..	0 10 8
„ „	25	0 14 6
„ „	30	1 0 5
„ „	35	1 10 1
„ „	40	2 7 7

No medical examination is required for this provision. Form very simple.

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

Costs, if commenced at age		Per mensem. Civil. £ s. d.	Military. £ s. d.
20	*n. b.*..	1 10 1	1 14 3
„ „	25	1 14 2	1 18 4
„ „	30	2 0 4	2 4 5
„ „	35	2 10 5	2 14 7
„ „	40	3 7 6	3 11 9

The Military rate covers the Risk of War in any part of the Globe.

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsu
B. Bunder.	Bhosewul	Satari	Akki
Muslid	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Bowda	Mingaui (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Matheran	Kalipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hulu Gate	Koona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghaut-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malkapur
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaur
Ceewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
wallian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Tiswalla	Beorh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Harsud	Lanowlee*	Powsar
Wassind	Kirkeam	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Bhoringee	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Hurda*	Tulligaum	Kapri
Khurdee	Timoornee	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Paghlai	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Dharam	Poona*††	Barsee Road
Baligaum	Khundi	Loonee	Marheh
wcolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Doondee	Ugar
Nasick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Yeoat	Mohol
Khairwadee	Rampur	Kheirgaum	Packney‡
Niphar	Bagra	Patsa	Sholapur*
Lasulgaum	Semr	Dhondi	Hoodgee
Munmar	Sohagpore*†	Bowsali	Kurubgam
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Dackal and Bheegwan	Doodmeh
Naidongree	Bankeri	Kartrej	Goodoor
Chaligaum	Babai	Poomulwaree	Goolburga
Kutgaum	Gadawara	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†‡
Galna	Bohance	Nargaum	Wadi
Pachora	Kurell (for Saugor)	Khankeer	Nulwar
Myjee	Nursingpore	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Biawa Bridge	Sydapore
Sisowlee		Nandoora	Road
Julgaum		Jullum*	Kistna
		Sheegaum*	Chicksago
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Th asra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Umbergaon	Borchavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Road
Grant Road	Wowjee	Chumargaum	Mahmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallsi	bad
Parell	Bhoolar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad‡
Dadar	Dumaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhandurpore	Charotee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Sackwara
Berowlee	Beelecomora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dyrur)	Umulsar	Kalwa	Jhond
Bhyndar	Nowsaree	Wasud	Patree
Bassein Road	Muroloo	Nowley	Kharraghora
Verair	Chicheea	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat*†	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomrot	Luotcran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

Refreshment Rooms.
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
20 minutes for Dinner
† Junction for L

CHINCHLI AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 9.

THE third annual Horse and Cattle Show at Chinchli commenced on Saturday, January 31. For the first two days the entries were few and far between, and the face of the energetic honorary secretary began to look very blank. However, matters improved in good time, and though, as will be seen from the secretary's report, the number of animals brought was far below that of last year, this was only to be expected. Fodder was very dear this year, owing to the scanty rainfall last year. The soil of this district is rich, and there is a grand river flowing through it; but the crops are entirely dependent on the flooding of this river and a fair rainfall, both of which blessings were scantily bestowed last season. The traveller from Kolhapur to Chinchli cannot fail to be struck by the difference in the appearance of the fields this year directly he has passed Inchalkaranji. The promoters of the show may congratulate themselves that, though the number of animals was fewer, there was a marked improvement in the classes for colts and fillies—especially the latter—a fact which augurs well for the improvement of the stock of this district. Again, this year prizes for brood mares were carried away by breeders from the Poona district. The Regent of Kolhapur gained prizes for several fine animals, and also for the best horse in the show, that handsome racing pony Roostum, who has been put to the stud. The committee again had the invaluable services of Mr. Steel from Poona. He was assisted by Major Knox, Messrs. P. V. Fitzgerald and R. J. Shannon, and the Chiefs of Mudhol and Kurandwad. On Wednesday, Feb. 4, H. H. the young Maharajah presided at a durbar in the show-yard, when the prizes were given away with due ceremony. The Political Agent, Col H. N. Reeves, was unfortunately not well enough to be present, so his place on the right of His Highness was occupied by the Assistant Political Agent, his guardian, Mr. Fitzgerald.

When all were duly seated in the durbar tent, the honorary secretary Mr. Shirgaokar read the following report:—

Mr. President, your Highness the Maharaj, Aba Saheb, Chiefs, Sardars, ladies, and gentlemen. In soliciting you, Mr. President, to declare this show opened to the public, I beg to make the following observations:—This is the third show at Chinchli. When the first was held our late Maharaj was suffering from a distressing malady which ended in his death; when the second was opened we had no Maharaj; this is therefore the first show distinguished by the august presence of the Chhatrapati, who has succeeded to the vacant throne by the grace of Her Majesty the Empress of India. May he live long, and may his rule be distinguished by the administration of justice and equity, and prove a source of material and moral progress of the principality and of unmixed happiness to his well-behaved subjects and of terror to evil-doers! All lovers of agricultural improvements and friends of rural classes cannot but feel exceedingly delighted at the sight of the array of these magnificent animals and splendid specimens of agricultural products, but I presume your gratification must be unsurpassed, since this institution mainly owes its origin to your liberal and enlightened policy and to your desire for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural classes, seconded by the generous support of the Kolhapur Durbar, its feudatories, and the S. M. C. jaghirdars. It is no small matter for congratulation to find that this exhibition, which is an exotic planted by you in this soil, has taken root, and become a seedling, and, if it will receive the required nourishment, is sure to grow into a healthy and vigorous tree, bearing fruit in due course. The last show was an improvement over its predecessor in point of the number of exhibits and prize-winners; but both these shows were not complete in the sense of agricultural exhibitions. An agricultural show cannot be regarded as such unless agricultural products and improved machinery form a part of it. Although the scope of your original scheme comprehended all departments and branches of agriculture, still owing to one reason or another, it could not be carried out in its integrity. We had to confine our operations only to the live-stock. An attempt has been made this year to remedy one of the defects, viz., to exhibit agricultural products; the other defect, viz., the want of improved instruments of agriculture, will remain unattended to, till the opening of the Western India Railway, when measures will, it is hoped, be taken to induce hardware dealers and manufactures to exhibit improved agricultural machinery. But this is not all that is required to be done. If improvements be desirable, we must not rest satisfied with what is done, but try to advance further. Not to advance, it needs not be stated, is to fall back. It is the law of Nature, and must as a matter of course apply to Kolhapur and S. M. C. jaghirs. India grievously suffers for disobeying this law. She after having attained to a certain stage of civilization remained still; while other countries which were far behind her were not satisfied with what they had effected, but went on continuously making improvements. The result is obvious. She has not only been left behind in the race, but her civilization and institution, have deteriorated. Spain and Portugal tell the same sad story, and history will furnish many such instances. If the improvement of the rural classes and prosperity of the country be the desired object which it is wellknown you have at heart, I think we are bound not to leave any stone unturned to attain that end. The following are the three main things, in my humble opinion, which, if done, will contribute to the accomplishment of the object—distribution of good seed at cost price, and, if necessary, in some cases free of charge; importation of good stallions and bulls, of wool-producing rams and he-goats such as the Angora species; practical instruction in agriculture, illustrated by experiments. Something has been done with respect to the first want. You were kind enough to obtain and distribute tobacco seeds and circulate printed instructions for its cultivation. The seed did not come in time for sowing, and so it could not be utilized. The Kolhapur Durbar distributed, at my instance, Mahableshwar and Belgaum potato and "bakshi" wheat seed. Some of the potatoes you see at the exhibition are from that seed. The result of the distribution of the "bakshi" wheat cannot be foretold now. The Indian wheat, which has within the last few years attracted a good deal of attention in the European markets, and which the British Government have been trying to improve, will prove an immense benefit if it will be cultivated with the attention it deserves. The Kolhapur Durbar intends to purchase bulls of the Guntur breed, and to station them in suitable localities. But nothing has yet been done to improve the sheep and the goats. A writer in a Bombay paper observed about ten years ago that the Angora goat which yields as fine wool as the Kashmere goat, would thrive well near the Sahyadri Ridge, and prove a source of wealth, as in Australia and America, where it has been introduced by enterprising farmers. The only expenditure required will be the outlay on its purchase; the feed will not cost anything, as there is plenty of fodder for the animal in the above-described locality. The best he-goat costs about £10 to £12 a head, and a she goat between £5 and £3. As to practical instruction in agriculture; what is urgently required is the establishment of experimental farms. They will be the means of showing to the people improved modes of agriculture. The people must be taught to extract from mother-earth as much as she is capable of yielding without exhaustion. They must know how to replace the matter taken out of the earth by vegetable products. They must be shown the advantages resulting from change of seed, and the bad consequences arising from the use of the seed of one field in the same field afterwards. All this cannot be done by written or oral instructions. It must be proved by experiments, which cannot be made without an experimental farm. An experimental farm will be a legitimate charge on the local fund cess, and will do greater benefit to cultivators than a school which teaches them that in the reign of Canute, Godwin was made Earl of Sussex, that the Queen Cleopatra had half-a-dozen lovers besides Julius Cæsar and Mark Antony, or that the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles; that the present city of Allahabad or Prayag was known to Alexander the Great by the name of Polibotra, that Jupiter is larger than Saturn, that to exchange a cow for a she-buffalo is not to sell but to barter, or that the river Rio de Lalata is in South America and falls into the Atlantic Ocean. All these things are very good for a boy who wishes to be a successful teacher, but I do not know what earthly use they will do to Soma Gounda, whose father wishes to train his son to be a successful farmer. These subjects are as remote from agriculture as our earth is from the moon. And yet we show an amount of displeasure to Soma Gounda's father for his daring to tell us that the instruction which is imparted in the school will not help his son in learning his profession; and hence his unwillingness to send his only son to the school. We are much struck with admiration for every institution that exists in British territory that even a proposal to deviate from the established programme in Government schools is sure to be looked down upon by Educational authorities as a great sin which might turn the universe topsy-turvy. The Kolhapur Durbar has however, made a move in the right direction. It has sent three young men to Madras to learn the science of agriculture under Mr. Robertson. I now come to the alteration made in the prospectus of the show. At the suggestion of Colonel Waller, and, with your approval; the young stock under one year has been omitted from the prize-list, but in its stead prizes have been instituted for stallions and brood mares owned by residents of the Kolhapur State and S. M. C. jaghirs. Another feature of the show is the offer of prizes for agricultural products. The expectations formed of this part of the show have been more than realized. Not only have the cultivators rushed in with their best produce, but some of them have offered prizes according to their means. But there being no need of them, their offers have not been accepted. The want of timely rain in this sub-division has raised the price of fodder very considerably. This circumstance prevented many people from bringing cattle to the fair; and the cattle brought are not in the best condition. There is a perceptible decrease in the number of oxen, on the rearing of which cultivators bestow particular care, and feed them on the best available fodder. This is to some extent compensated for by an increase in buffaloes. Although the number of horses and mares present during this fair are less than were exhibited last year still the animals brought are of superior kind, and what is lost in number is more than gained in quality. There are no exhibits in the class for sheep or goats. The following figures will show the number of animals brought to the fair till yesterday evening as contrasted with those of the last year:—

	1884.	1885.
Oxen	6,360	3,979
Buffaloes	1,814	2,207
Horses	525	382
Sheep	50	35

Out of these the undermentioned animals were admitted to the show on the application of their owners as compared with those of the last year:—

	1884.	1885.
Horses and mares	155	104
Oxen	259	210
Buffaloes	15	16
Sheep	9	9

There were about 300 exhibits in the class of agricultural products, and the exhibits selected for prizes amounted to 103. Almost all villages of the Shirol Petha had monopolized this department. There were also some exhibits from Inchalkaranji, Miraj, and Sangli. This representation of villages in this petha is due to the exertions of the Shirol mamlatdar, who is also one of the managers. It is to be regretted that other mamlatdars did not take sufficient pains to induce cultivators to send their produce to this show. It is hoped that this department will show greater activity at the next show. Suitable committees were appointed, who finished their work this morning. The result of the committee's work is given below. Under the class of horses fourteen hands and over, three horses, three colts, four fillies, and two geldings obtained prizes. In the second class (horses 13·2 and under 14), two horses, three mares, four colts, four fillies, and one gelding got premiums. In the third class prizes were awarded to three horses, three mares, and one gelding. In the fourth class there were two pairs of tonga ponies exhibited, but one, belonging to Aba Saheb Ghatge, carried off the prize. In the class of stallions and brood mares three prizes were awarded, one for a pony stallion, and two others for brood mares. All the three prizes in this class were won by Aba Saheb Ghatge, Chief of Kagal. Three extra prizes were instituted and awarded to brood mares which were not owned by residents of the Kolhapur State and S. M. C. jaghirs. Mysori or Hanam breed obtained ten prizes, and three extra prizes in addition to trotting carriage pairs, Guzarathi and Deshi breeds obtained sixteen prizes each. The subjoined list shows the number of prize animals this year against that of the last year:—

	1884	1885.
Horses and colts	13	22
Mares and fillies	14	19
Bulls and bullocks	35	26
Cows	11	19
Pairs of bullocks for driving dumnies and agricultural purposes	8	5
Single bullocks for drawing heavy loads	2	5
He-buffaloes	1	2
She buffaloes	5	5
Sheep	8	0

It will be seen that in point of number and quality of prize-winning horses this year's show is better. The only classes in which there has been a decrease are bullocks, trotting pairs, and sheep. Before concluding this report, I beg to express my deep regret at the absence of Colonel Waller, whose willingness to assist this institution, though it caused him a great deal of inconvenience, cannot be forgotten. Before I sit down I beg to express our best thanks to Dr. Steele, whose services we have lent to us by Government, for the able manner in which the distribution of prizes to horses could not have been easily done. The Managing Committee's thanks are due to the judges of the various committees for the trouble they have taken, particularly to Shrimant Bala Sahib Madholkar and Bala Saheb Karandikar, who, besides supplying us with sluews of war, were foremost in helping us on the horse committee. It is now my pleasing duty to acknowledge publicly the excellent services done by Mr. R. B. Tambe, Personal Assistant Engineer; but for his alacrity in carrying out any suggestion from me and his capacity to improve upon it, the work connected with this show would have been extremely tiresome. My thanks are due to Nana Sahib Chinchlikar, who has associated with us in this work ever since its commencement, to his great personal inconvenience. My thanks are also due to my assistant, Rao Sahib Jadhav, the manager, Mr. R. G. Vechlekar, and the joint officer of Raibag, for zealously discharging the duties entrusted to them. To Bahadoors Sahana and Mule, Karbharis of Miraj, my thanks are due, and are entitled to my thanks for the loan of tents. I now request you, Mr. President, to declare the show open.

Mr. Fitzgerald then read Colonel Reeves' address, which was as follows:—Your Highness, Aba Saheb, Chiefs, ladies, and gentlemen:—I regret exceedingly that I am unable, owing to temporary indisposition, to take part in to-day's proceedings and to accept Mr. Shirgaokar's kind invitation to declare the show open. I have however, asked Mr. Fitzgerald to read to you this reply, which I had hoped to make in person, to the various matters connected with last year's figures, Mr. Steel informs me that the special feature in this exhibition is the quality and number of fillies two and three years old. This is as it should be. Moreover, many of these fillies have been bred in the neighbourhood. The horse-breeders from the Poona and Nagar districts have as usual mustered strong, and have secured some good prizes. We shall always welcome them, as a healthy competition between them and our local sportsmen must tend to improve our breed of horses. I am not aware that the Sangli stud has exhibited any young stock upon this occasion, but I know that last year Colonel Waller purchased several good mares and one or two horses in view of improving the breed of horses in and around Sangli. The Regent of Kolhapur shows some very good animals, and I am very pleased to hear from no less an authority than Mr. Steel that his colts and fillies, at all events, have not been tortured and tied up while yet in their infancy in the manner pointed out by me last year as only too prevalent in most stables. I can only trust that more Chiefs and horse-breeders will follow Aba Saheb's good example. The scarcity which prevails in some of the eastern districts satisfactorily accounts for the falling off in cattle, and some of the gigantic oxen which were shown last February are not in our yards to-day, as by a new rule they are precluded from claiming a prize because they have already won them two years running. I think this rule will have to be cancelled. A new and most interesting feature in this year's show is the exhibition of agricultural products in a tastefully designed pavilion opposite to us. It is remarkable that the majority of the exhibits come from Shirol Petha. I trust that next year the Karbharies of surrounding states and mamlatdars in British and Kolhapur districts will take up this subject earnestly; for it is capable of very great expansion and unlimited public utility. I have, after communication with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, obtained various classes of tobacco seed, and through the courtesy of the Committee have been able to print and distribute throughout the States under this Agency extracts in English of the proceedings and reports of different societies on the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco. As I said, this pamphlet is in English, and it would be a public-spirited measure if some Chief or State were to have it translated into Marathi and distributed amongst the people. The banks of the Krishna and its tributaries are peculiarly adapted for tobacco-growing. Indeed, the indigenous variety, called Tasgaum tobacco, is much appreciated amongst natives. It is to be hoped that some of the kinds introduced by me will also find favour throughout the country; but what I should like to see is a cigar and tobacco manufactory established in your midst, so that you might make up the better descriptions of leaf. I am now asking you to grow, and thereby offering your wares to a more extensive and profitable market. In the same way, I should like to see one or two sugar manufactories started in our part of the country. As you are all aware, the price of coarse country sugar has gone down very much this year, and there is every reason to suppose that a large quantity of last year's stock remains on hand. Now, if we were able to refine the molasses to various standards, we should be able to appeal to several classes of customers, and the benefit to the canegrowers would be direct and immediate, for prices would not be so liable to great fluctuations. This is a matter of importance to a poor man embarking on an enterprise extending over a period of nine to twelve months. Before concluding I wish to make prominent mention of several improvements—all important in their own way—which have been effected by the yearly Committees chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Shirgaokar. In the first place, the stabling in the show is excellent, and each stall with its neat strong canvass covering looks very business-like. In the second place, arrangements have been made to give upon each certificate or prize card a detailed and accurate description of the animal to which the prize has been awarded. The Kolhapur State photographer has also been instructed to take photographs of some of the most remarkable prize animals in the show. For purposes of future comparison and identification this measure is vital. Further, the owners of all animals admitted into the show are receiving batta daily—a great boon under any circumstances, but particularly this year. And now in the name of all present I must thank you, Mr. Shirgaokar, and the gentlemen who have so cordially assisted you on the different judging committees, for the trouble you have all taken to make this show a success. It is an undoubted success.

Mr. Fitzgerald then declared the Chinchli Agricultural Horse and Cattle Show of 1885 open.

Bala Saheb, Chief of Kurundwad, read a short speech in Marathi, but his remarks had very little connection with the object of the show, namely, the improvement of horses, cattle, and agriculture.

Colonel Reeve's address was admirably interpreted in Marathi by the chief judge of Kolhapur, Mr. B. N. Joshi, after which the prize-winners came forward and received their certificates and purses. This brought the durbar to an end. A novel feature in the show was an exhibition of grains, pulses, sugarcane, potatoes, and other agricultural products, for which many small prizes were awarded. This will undoubtedly, in future years, stir up the emulation of the ryots, and direct their attention to the benefits of careful cultivation. Mr. Shirgaokar, who had not, as he had last year, the guidance of Colonel Waller, the originator of the show, must be congratulated on the success of his labours. That the show has been a success in an unfavourable year proves that it will be a permanent and growing institution. As usual, the Regent, Aba Saheb, proved himself a genial host to a camp full of guests, who, we may be sure, hope that the Chinchli Show will be the trysting place for many such pleasant gatherings.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present:—Sir Frank Souter, chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Merewether, R.E., Capsalu Morland, Dr. Blanc, Dr. Peterson, and Messrs. Geary, Dosabhoy Framjee, R. N. Khote, R. M. Sayani, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, M. B. Jeejeebhoy, and M. N. Banajee.

THE TANSA WATER SCHEME.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 9th instant, was read:—

To the Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform the Town Council with reference to the resolution of the Corporation No. 1357, dated 27th November last, that as I find, after communicating with Major Tulloch, that it will be impossible to secure his services for the revision of survey and estimates in connection with the proposed new scheme of water-supply, and as it is very important that the present season should not be lost, I propose to ask Government to let me have the services of one of their engineers, as neither Mr. Hilton nor Mr. Brabazon can be spared from other duties for the preparation of the required details. When these are ready, and the Corporation are with complete information before them, are in a position to decide finally on the adoption of the Tansa project, and the provision of ways and means, the advisability of obtaining Major Tulloch's services in stated terms for the execution of the work will be a matter for consideration. The present arrangement will relate only to preliminaries, without which no further step can be taken.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked it was very desirable that the Government should have the responsibility of choosing an officer who was specially acquainted with this kind of work. The instructions to that officer would be not to go outside the plans laid down by Major Tulloch, although any recommendations coming from him would be attended to.

Colonel Merewether thought that the action the Municipal Commissioner proposed was most desirable.

On the motion of Mr. Geary, seconded by Mr. Khote, it was resolved that the report of the Municipal Commissioner be approved of.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Council adopted a proposal of the Municipal Commissioner regarding a "set forward" and "set-back" at the corner of the Tardeo, Warden and Clerk-roads by the Mahaluxmi Chowkey. The proposal is that Mr. N. Jehangir Gamadia be allowed to acquire from the Municipality 6500 square yards, and make over, to the Municipality 750 square yards on the opposite side of the road, the area to be made up at his expense to road level.

Mr. Ollivant stated that he intended bringing forward several other road improvements. Among others, he suggested, if possible, to have a through road made, coming out at the head of Elphinstone Bridge, for all the traffic from the Prince's Dock had at present to go through the Musjid-bunder-road.

The Council subsequently sanctioned the taking up of 82 square yards in Dongri-street from Mr. Khoja Sha Mahomed Ali Peerbhoy for street improvement, at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard.

Dr. Blanc remarked that the improvement was very desirable, as the street was an important one.

THE VEHAR LAKE AND WATER WORKS.

A letter from the Municipal Commissioner was read, forwarding a design and estimate amounting to Rs. 1,60,000 for the erection of a marble tablet, descriptive of the design and erection of the Vehar Lake and water works.

THE DESIGNS FOR THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND HALL.

A letter, dated the 2nd instant, from the Municipal Commissioner was read, stating that, subject to the sanction of the Town Council, he proposes, in accordance with the opinion of the committee of the Corporation appointed to consider with him the competitive designs for the new Municipal buildings, to award the first prize of Rs. 500 to the author of the design bearing the motto "Queen-Empress," and the second prize of Rs. 3,000 to the author of the design bearing the motto "Audaces Fortuna Juvat."

Mr. Geary proposed that the awards be sanctioned. He said it was pretty well known who the successful competitors were; but as soon as the awards were sanctioned, the sealed letters received from them would be opened, and the committee appointed to consider the matter of the awards would go before the Corporation.

Mr. Nowrojee did not know why the members of the Council should be left in the dark as to the reasons which induced the members of the committee to come to their conclusion in this matter.

Dr. Blanc.—The Council is not in the dark about it.

Dr. Peterson said that as the report of the committee was not before the Council, and as the latter knew nothing about it, they could not sanction the sums as asked for.

Mr. Geary.—said that the committee had not to report to the Town Council; but that they had to go before the Corporation by whom they were appointed. All that the Council had to do was to sanction the payment of the awards.

Dr. Peterson observed it would simply be a ridiculous procedure for the Council to sanction the payment of the awards, when the report of the committee was not before them.

Mr. Geary: You are not to act upon the report, but upon the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Peterson then proposed, and Mr. Khote seconded an amendment, that consideration of the matter be postponed until the report of the committee is disposed of by the Corporation.

Mr. Khote objected to the sanction asked for. He added that he was surprised to hear Mr. Nowrojee talk about being "kept in the dark," when he was a member of the committee. The speaker said that the Council know nothing of the designs and the estimates; and that until the report in question saw the light of day, it was impossible for them, either as members of the Town Council or the Corporation, to know what the committee had to say.

Mr. Sayani said that the Corporation had decided that Rs. 10,000 should be given for prizes; and that these prizes should be given according to the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner, in consultation with a committee of the Corporation. The latter said nothing as to whom the prizes should be awarded; they simply sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000, leaving the matter of the awards to the committee, with a request that a report should be made to them. The committee had now unanimously resolved as to whom to award the prizes; and the Council had now nothing more to do, than to sanction the payment of the money. This was simply a technical formality, because all moneys to be paid must be paid with the sanction of the Town Council.

The Municipal Commissioner said he took the same view of the matter as Mr. Sayani.

Mr. Banajee asked if the competitors to whom the prizes were to be awarded had fulfilled all the conditions.

Mr. Ollivant replied that they had.

Mr. Geary said they were the only two competitors out of the sixteen who had fulfilled all the conditions.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee remarked that on principle alone he would decline to deal with a matter that was not before them.

Mr. Geary said that the competitors in question having fulfilled all the conditions, could now, by law, enforce their claim.

Mr. Nowrojee.—Mr. Chairman, I object to Mr. Geary threatening the Council with possible causes of action at law. (A laugh.) Mr. Geary is not a judge; much less is he a barrister.

Dr. Blanc.—Order, order, Mr. Chairman, we are getting into personalities.

Colonel Merewether.—I think it would be a downright shame to keep these gentlemen who have earned the prizes any longer without their money. (Hear, hear.)

After some further discussion, the amendment proposed by Dr. Peterson was put to the meeting and lost.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Geary, and seconded by Dr. Blanc, that sanction be given to the payment of the awards, was then carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA PROGRAMME, 1885.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

SAILING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—Yachts coming under Club Rule XXXIV., any rig. Time allowance for tonnage. English rig to count 4-5th tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize, a cup, value 10 gold-mohurs and entrance money. To start at 2 p.m.

2ND RACE.—Club Yachts, any rig. Time allowance for tonnage. English rig to count 4-5th tonnage. Entrance 1 gold-mohur. Prize, entrance money and a cup, value 20 gold-mohurs. Start at 2·20 p.m.

3RD RACE.—Dubash boats, and similar vessels, lateen rigged. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize, Rs. 100. Three vessels to start or no race. Start at 2·40 p.m.

4TH RACE.—*Bona fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. Start at 2·40 p.m. 1st prize, Rs. 60; 2nd prize, Rs. 30; 3rd boat saves stakes. Start at 2·40 p.m.

5TH RACE.—Boats, any rig or size, similar to but not *bona fide* ships' boats. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 25; 3rd boat saves stakes. Start at 2·50 p.m.

6TH RACE.—Pinnace boats, No time allowance. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 25; 3rd prize, Rs. 15. To start at 3 p.m.

7TH RACE.—Licensed passengers boats. No time allowance. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 30; 2nd prize, Rs. 20; 3rd prize, Rs. 10. To start at 3-10 p.m.

N.B.—In the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th races four boats to start or no 1st prize will be given; six boats to start, or no 2nd or 3rd prize nine boats to start or no 3rd prize.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

SAILING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For all yachts, any rig, which may have competed in the 1st or 2nd sailing races on the Saturday, 16th. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance one gold-mohur. Prize cup, value 15 gold-mohurs. To start at 2 p.m.

2ND RACE.—For steam launches, limited to 55 feet over all. Time allowance 15 seconds per foot of length. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 75; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Three launches to start or no race; five launches to start or no 2nd prize. To start at 3 p.m.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For 5 or 6-oared gigs. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 50. Three boats to start or no race. To start at 4-30 p.m.

2ND RACE.—Cutters and launches pulling eight or more oars. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize Rs. 60; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Three boats to start or no 1st prize, four boats to start or no 2nd prize. To start at 4-45 p.m.

3RD RACE.—For 4-oared gigs and boats limited to 35 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Three boats to start or no race. Prize, Rs. 30. To start at 5 p.m.

4TH RACE.—Club Yachts boat race, any size or number of oars pulled by club yachts' sailing screws. Entrance free. Prize, Rs. 30. To start at 5-10 p.m.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

SAILING MATCH.

CONSOLATION HANDICAPS.—For all yachts or other boats or vessels which have competed in the sailing races, but have not won a prize during any one day. Once round the course. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, entrance money and 5 gold-mohurs added; 2nd prize, Rs. 30. Ten vessels to start or no race. To start at 3 p. m.

ROWING MATCHES.

5TH RACE.—4-oared outriggers. Open to representatives of any Rowing Club. Entrance, Rs. 40. Prize, entrance money and 5th gold-mohurs added. Three boats to start or added money will not be given. To start at 5-30.

6TH RACE.—Outrigger race. Service Fours. Open to representatives of any service. Entrance, Rs. 40. Prize, entrance money and 5 gold-mohurs added. Three to start or added money will not be given. To start at 5-40.

7TH RACE.—Sculling match for pair-oared outriggers, open to a representative of any Rowing Club. Course half a mile. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize, entrance money with 2 gold-mohurs added. Three to start or added money will not be given. To start at 5-50 p. m.

COURSES AND DISTANCES.

1. SAILING MATCHES.—From stations off the Yacht Club House to a mark boat moored south of Gull Island, thence round mark boats moored south of the new oculting light and back to the flagship, leaving both mark boats on the starboard hand. Distance 12 miles.

2. ROWING MATCHES.—From stations off the Wellington Basin round a flagboat moored off the Castle flagstaff, keeping it on the starboard hand and back past the winning post inshore of the flagship. Distance about 1¼ mile.

3. STEAM LAUNCHES.—From stations off the Club House round the new occulting lighthouse, keeping it on the starboard hand and back, past the winning post inshore of the flag-ship. Distance about 4 miles.

4. FOUR-OARED OUTRIGGER.—From flag boat off the Castle, past the winning post inshore of the flag-ship. Distance about ¾ mile.

NOTICE.

All entries and the distinguishing flag to be shown by each vessel intending to take the race, must be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Yacht Club not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 12th February, 1885. Printed forms for this purpose can be had on application at the office of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

This programme is subject to revision or alteration by the Sailing Committee, who will be happy to consider any proposals for adding to the programme; which may reach them before the 31st instant.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 24th January, 1885.

THE EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LORD GRANVILLE attended at the Foreign Office on Monday afternoon (Jan. 19), and received the Ambassadors of Germany, Austria, and Russia who delivered to his lordship the replies of their respective Governments to the British proposals for the settlement of Egyptian financial affairs. Count Munster, who walked over from the German Embassy, was the first to arrive, and was at once admitted to Lord Granville's private room, where he remained for a considerable time in consultation. Meanwhile, the Turkish Ambassador, with whom was the Envoy Extraordinary from the Sultan of Turkey, drove up in the Ambassador's state carriage. Immediately upon their arrival they were received by Lord Granville, to whom Mussurus Pasha introduced Hassan Fehmi Pasha. The interview lasted over an hour, during which time Count Karolyi, the Austrian Ambassador, who had come up specially from the country, arrived. Count Karolyi was followed by M. de Staël, the Russian Ambassador. The Turkish representatives departed a few minutes after Count Munster, who left at a quarter to five. The other Ambassadors were then received, and left again at a quarter past five. The French counterproposals, which were presented on Saturday, and the answers of the other Powers to the British proposals, were taken into consideration at meetings of the Cabinet which were held on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* communicates the following outline of the Notes:—

The replies take up the English proposals *seriatim*, and the latter had Lord Northbrook's report as a starting-point. They begin by remarking that despite the carefulness of his investigation, the proposals to which they have led up are so vague as to justify their being discussed and to prove that the report cannot have been conclusive enough to be an indisputable basis. It is therefore natural that the Powers deem it essential to show that an investigation on the spot by representatives of the various Powers ought to be undertaken, so as to ascertain the real state of Egyptian finances to which England was the first to call the attention of the Powers and which the latter are consequently entitled and bound to ascertain. At the London Conference, moreover, Mr. Childers himself admitted the principle of such an investigation, and Lord Northbrook's mission may be considered as England's admission of it. But it can scarcely be supposed that his report as laid before the Powers takes the place of this international investigation. Hnce the English proposals, based on Lord Northbrook's report cannot be a starting-point for arriving at an ulterior understanding and common action, which cannot be effected without an international investigation on the spot to ascertain the real position and to adopt the measures rendered necessary by it. The Powers acknowledge, however, the urgency of meeting the exigencies of the Egyptian Treasury, and also of the indemnities to the victims of the insurrection. But instead of England first guaranteeing £5,000,000, and next issuing £4,000,000 for the indemnities, it seems more natural and more to Egypt's interest to issue a single loan of £9,000,000 on terms exceptionally advantageous; for a loan thus guaranteed, and taking precedence of all others, would be in great request. The Governments, in fact, agree to a collective guarantee subject to the consent of their respective Parliaments, and in the case of Russia that of the Council of State.

Passing on to the other points, the replies object to the disassignment of the Daira and Domains and to the dismissal of the French functionaries. They agree to the half per cent. reduction on England's Suez Canal shares. They hold that in a country with well-organized tribunals it is only fair that foreigners should bear a due share of the public burdens, and that even bondholders should make sacrifices to assist in the readjustment of finances; but they propose a tax of 5 per cent. on Egyptian coupons of all kinds, which coupled with the taxes paid by foreigners and the reduced Suez Interest, will represent a gain of more than £300,000.

The Powers, moreover, accept the suspension of the amortization, an annual saving of half a million, more than sufficient to guarantee a new loan; and their conclusion is that through all these means the Egyptian Treasury may meet all its engagements, the costs of government, the expense of the occupation, and leave a considerable surplus, which the ulterior international investigation will ascertain, and which will determine the modification of the measures now proposed.

The Powers in their replies touch on another very delicate subject, which is of much importance, and which is, so to speak, still open and in suspense—namely, the Suez Canal question. This part of the replies is not in an absolute way connected with the financial part discussed in them. The Powers ask that at some time as soon as possible England should convene them to discuss in a conciliatory spirit and in the interests of their necessary freedom of action the resolutions to be taken in order to ensure perfect freedom of the Canal and the unimpeded transit through it, in time of peace as in time of war, of all European Powers without distinction, which of course, implies the most absolute guarantee of the independence of the Canal itself.

As to the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet the *Times* says:—"There is, we are afraid, too much reason to believe that the Cabinet have decided to engage once more in a vain attempt to reconcile the irreconcileable—to satisfy the demands of the Powers and at the same time, as Ministers fondly imagine, to maintain the semblance, if not the reality, of English authority in Egypt. The counter project of France is not to be met with any new and vigorous alternative policy, Mr. Gladstone declines to play any of the trumps he holds in his hand. It would seem that on the other hand, he contemplates a reversion to the policy, in substance, of the Anglo-French agreement. The 'liberty of action' which this country was said to have regained by the breakdown of the Conference is to be again abandoned, and, under cover of the financial difficulty, the European Powers are once more to be invited to assert and exercise the right of interference in Egyptian affairs. It is to be feared that this is the practical outcome of the conclusions at which Ministers have arrived, and which Lord Granville no doubt communicated to the French Ambassador in their interview last night." The *Standard* on the same subject says:—"Although no final decision was arrived at by the Cabinet on Wednesday in regard to the French counter-proposals, we believe that the situation may be briefly summed up as follows:—The proposal for a Commission of Inquiry is considered inadmissible; the British Government have no objection in principle to a joint guarantee for the new loan; but they are opposed to any project which would involve the establishment of a multiple control. For the rest, they are prepared to regard the proposals of France as offering a basis for further negociation."

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

MR. CECIL ASHLEY sends to the *Times* some extract from a letter from Zanzibar with reference to the slave-trade which has just reached him from a friend who is travelling on the East Coast of Africa. It appears that rumours were afloat that several cargoes of slaves had been run from the mainland to Pemba and Zanzibar. Consequently the Osprey, which arrived from Madagascar on the 12th of November, sent out boats to cruise, and a few captures were made of small dhows and canoes with from two to six slave children on board, thus confirming suspicions that the trade was still in full swing:—

On the 28th of November, off Pemba, a dhow was sighted by one of the ship's boats attempting to make the land. This dhow was boarded and captured. She was of about fifty tons, and was found to contain 160 *bona fide* slaves besides thirty passengers or slave-owners. The dhow was eight days out from Mombassa, and the slaves had had nothing to eat for five days, and nothing to drink for three days. They were in a most pitiable state, and when the Osprey's cutter came alongside they nearly upset the dhow in a fight for the stretched out cask of water and food. Most of the slaves were merely living skeletons with bones almost through their skins. They were trying poor wretches, to quench their thirst under the burning sun by drinking the salt water. Four children died immediately after the capture. . . . The stench from the dhow was so awful that after the slaves were landed the blue jackets who went to clean her were all turned up. . . . The dhow contained people of all ages, from children at the breast to old men and women. They were all nearly naked; some had a few dirty rags. Many could not stand. Altogether it was a frightful sight. Two dhows besides the whole party of slaves were received—240 in all—(rescued by the Osprey and the Philomel) by the Reverend Mr. Handford, of the Church Missionary Society, whose energy, enterprise, and kindness it would be impossible to exaggerate, and whose mission station at Freretown—called after Sir Bartle Frere—is a model of order and cleanliness. The morning after leaving Mombassa for Zanzibar, at daybreak, two canoes and one dhow were sighted from the Osprey making for Pemba. As we gave chase and steamed up, a cry was heard in the sea, and a call of "Man overboard!" raised. A boat was quickly lowered and a native slave of about twelve years old picked up. He had been thrown overboard from the dhow at the first sight of the Osprey. These boats had eight slaves on board. They threw seven overboard; and one boy we picked up, and one we found hidden under some mats in the dhow. This was all done by the captain and owner of the dhow. For cold blooded murder this is the worst case that has come to my notice. Had it not been for our fishing up the boy, we should have found no slaves on board, and the canoes would have been able to pass as ordinary fishing-boats. We had by this time thirty-two thirty prisoners, who were immediately taken to Zanzibar and handed over to Sir John Kirk. Found guilty and their property confiscated, they were handed over to the Sultan for punishment, our courts having no power to punish. What punishment these atrocious villains will get at the Sultan's hands no one knows. In a fortnight we had now taken 180 slave and over ten boats. We just missed, as we afterwards found out, another large cargo of about 100 slaves. The present outbreak of slavery is caused to a great extent by the withdrawal of her Majesty's ship London, which vessel was for some years stationed in the roadstead at Zanzibar.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

A STARTLING and mysterious robbery is reported from Linz, the particulars of which (the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) read like a page from one of the novels of Alexandre Dumas the elder:—

Last week Herr Peszl, postmaster of Ne

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY, EVENING FEB. 11.

WITH the exception of a little excitement caused by the preparations for the despatch of an Indian contingent to Suakim business, continues as dull as ever, the new transactions in Produce being quite insignificant.

From HAVRE the telegrams do not favour increased activity, the general tone being very quiet. Consols remain at 99¾, but Indian securities are lower, the 3½ per cent. sterling loan by ¼ and Rupee paper to the same extent.

In Mincing-lane the markets remain unmoved.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed dull, the day's sales being only 7,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices remain unaltered, but Americans to arrive are 1-64d. lower. In New York, however, futures are quoted 4 points better at 11·71 cents for June, which in the face of the adverse advices they must be getting from Europe can only mean increased belief in short crop estimates. The receipts to date show the following comparisons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's receipts.....	12,000	16,000	27,000
Four days'	27,000	36,000	71,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,228,000	4,120,000	4,456,000

The position here has not altered in the slightest. Sellers continue indisposed to push business, whilst exporters have still the same answer to all inquiries —"No orders." That such a practical dead lock should be maintained so long in the season is no doubt strong proof of the adverse state of trade in Europe and the concurrent indifference to buying on the part of spinners. On the other hand, it is equally good evidence of the ideas generally held here as regards future supplies. If people had any real faith in a probable rush of cotton later on, they would be less nervous now about selling forward at prices admittedly above the parity of home values.

WHEAT is very dull, shippers being quite out of the markets. No. 1 Pessy is now offering at Rs. 23 and Hard Red at Rs. 17 per candy, without inducing almost a counter-offer, and strangely enough, receipts continue, if not quite so large as they were, still heavy.

SEEDS are dull at unaltered values.

FREIGHTS are in a very unsettled state. Tenders for transports having been invited, all the liners are off the berth, and for near loading quotations are advanced to 27s. 6d. to 30s. per ton. For March, too, the supply of tonnage looks limited, and although the business really passing is so small rates are almost sure to be advanced if Government take up even a few boats.

COALS are higher again. For near at hand the demand is very active, with almost nothing offering. Forwards sellers have quite withdrawn from the market.

EXCHANGE opened very weak, and for a time there were buyers of 3 months' credits at 1s. 7¼d. but Calcutta advices coming firm, 1s. 7 9-32d. became the best obtainable rate. At 1s. 7 5-16d. for March and 1-32d. higher for April some business was done, sellers being attracted by these comparatively favourable rates, but trade is still too dull to admit of large transactions in exchange. We close steady this afternoon in the expectation of Council drafts bringing about 1s. 6 15-16d. for telegraphic. Over or under that level would affect rates accordingly.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7d.	per rupee
Do Telegraphic	1s. 6 29-32d.	,,
Credits, 2 months' sight.....	1s. 7 9-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	2 01¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is every weak. Business has been in Fours for delivery down to Rs. 96⅝, and for cash we quote Rs. 96 15-16 to Rs. 97. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 99¾.

SHARES are very weak all round. For Spinning and Weaving Mills there is a further decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, and no buyers even at that.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	756½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	99
PRESS COMPANIES					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	850
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	430
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	435
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,125xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	297½
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Bhaiji Cawasjee P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	185
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	575
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	Rs. 40	3
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	4½	230
Colaba Press Co.	500	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	880
Dhollera P. & G. Co. .	5 0	300	300	12	180
East Ind. Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,170xd
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,850
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 45	510
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	5'0	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co .	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	290
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	145
Mofussil Co.	3 125	400	400	Rs. 30	387½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	195
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	500	100	575
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	460	2,000	750	Rs. 50	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	760
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700		720
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	820

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Catherstone, 1,462 tons, Captain W. Hall, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Nedjed, 1,737 tons, Captain O. Hillkirk, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 110 deck passengers.

THE barque Aristide, 309 tons, Captain F. Andre, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Mauritius (27th Dec.), with a general cargo and 7,667 bags sugar.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain F. S. Blight, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. F. A. Gay, a gentleman, and 18 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Aristide	Andre	Mauritius, Dec. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Britannia (s).....	Blight	Liverpool.
	Catherstone (s) ..	Hall	Antwerp.
	Nedjed (s)	Hillkirk	Marseilles.

The steamer Bhownuggur, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Bengore Head, to Trieste and Venice.
,, Malacca, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
9 Agra (s) .....Macfarlane..Bombay, Jan. 14.
9 Philomene..... King.....Liverpool, Oct. 23.
Ellora .....Toms ..... Demarara, Oct. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 6.—Steamers Uppingham and Shahzada.
Feb. 7.—Steamer Thebe. Ships Phuttel Barry and Iskandershah. Barque Osprey.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FROM LONDON.

Chusan s—15 cases cheese and provisions, Mahomedally Abdool Cader ; 5 bales paper, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 5 cases tartaric acid, David Sassoon and Co ; 130 kegs paint of sorts, Jeewahboy Habtoolahboy ; 100 cases whiskey and 35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 3 cases medicines, A H G Hoosein ; 172 packages hock, moselle &c, Treacher and Co.
Altmore s—100 bales tinned plates, A Blascheck and Co ; 96 cases oilmanstores, cheese and medicines, Shurufally Hiptoola ; 1,767 plates soft spelter, Cuma Ramjee.
Malwa s—6 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.
St Albans s—8 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Rosetta s—3 cases hock, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Pekin s—9 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Huzara s—25 cases portwine, Muncherjee Byramjee Lakdawala.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Accomac s—170 boxes tinned plates, Lyon and Co ; 6 packages timepieces and clocks, Hajee Cosman Tar Mahamed ; 11 packages sewing machines, H A Geyer and Co ; 25 packages earthenwares, Ganglee Poonja ; 70 cases stout Jamsetjee Framjee.
Clio of Venice s—202 kegs paint of sorts, Mahomed Ally Ebrahim.
Britannia s—10 cases paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM TRIESTE

Pollux s—2 cases furniture, J Neuberg.

FROM ANTWERP.

Chusan s—20 packages glassware, Rahim Cassum ; 22 packages glassware, Sallay Mahamed Cassum ; 14 packages glass and hardware, Merally Currumsee : 14 packages glassware, Mahamed Ebram ; 15 packages glassware, Cassum Ameer ; 25 packages glassware, E P Mahamed ; 98 packages glass and earthenware, Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola ; 23 packages glassware, Hassum Ahmed ; 8 cases silvered sheet glass, Hasanally Lallmeya.
Sorrento s—175 boxes candles, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co ; 21 packages glassware, Fazull Dossa.

FROM NEW YORK.

Belgravia s—12 cases tobacco, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Eden Hall s—2 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—70 cases brandy, Barton and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FOR LONDON.

Ascalon s—10 bales cotton, Long Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 30 cwts dry ginger, Damodhur Anundjee ; 36 cwts gum and 18 cwts dry ginger, Cullianjee Anundjee ; 49 cwts gum, 34 cwts rampuitry 137½ cwts dry ginger, 31 cwts cassoor cashlee and 84½ cwts Khoorsanee seed, Nuthoo Lalljee ; 151½ cwts gum, Kessowjee Cullianjee and Co ; 10 bales hides, Abdool Rehim Hajee Tyeb ; 17 bales skins, Hajee Cassum Hajee Gunney ; 13 bales woollen carpets, Motilall Gordhundass ; 4 bales silk and 8 bales woollen carpets, Munmohundass Balkissendass ; 157½ cwts gum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee ; 24 bales hides, Esea Currim and Co ; 444½ cwts myrabolams, Hurridass Gooculdass.
Peshawar s—2 cases indigo, Benn Ashley and Co ; 14 bundles ivory, Surriff Durveish ; 10 bales ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co ; 19 bundles ivory, Nanchund Jawarchund.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lounda—525 cwts coir yarn, Gooculdass Kessowjee ; 65 bales wool, Lucknmjee Jumsujee.
Albula s—46,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

Abana s—8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Knight of St Patrick s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Knight of St Patrick s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 340 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Strathairly s—100 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 3,900 cwts gingelly seed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Cameron s—5 pots rasa oil, Lotha Dowjee,

FOR HONGKONG.

Vortigern s—150 cwts onions, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee ; 50 bales twist, Hajee Ally Sheerajee ; 30 bales twist, R Veesbhookendass ; 60 bales twist, R Sorabjee ; 51 bales twist, Baloobhoy Culanbhoy ; 100 bales twist, Yulubdass Mahadewjee ; 98 bales twist, the National S and W Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 5.

Dunsterville, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 9.

Currie, Lieut. Col., Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 10.

Parry, Lieut. Col., Cheshire, from leave, from England.
Morice, Brigade Surg., from leave, from England.
Forbes, Lieut., Poona Horse, from leave, from England.
Western, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 11.

Creagh, Surg., on duty, from Mecan Meer.
Hutchinson, Private Major, Royal Lancashire, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 11.

Taylor, Lieut. Col. Staff Corps, from leave, to Madras.
Nares, Major, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. for Musketry, on duty, to Mhow.
Milne, Surg., on leave, to Poona.
Williams, Lieut., Royal Irish Fusiliers, to join, to Thayetmeyo.
Luckhard, Col, Transport Dept, on duty, to Poona.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
18, RAMPART ROW,
May be consulted daily from 10 till 5.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

SEEING WITH BOTH EYES.

DR. RUSTOMJEE BHARUCHA, L. M., Medical Superintendent, Colaba Parsee Sanitarium, writes :—"I shall be very happy to recommend my patients to Mr. Lazarus' care. I am very satisfied with his results in cases of Astigmatism which is so common amongst Myopics, and I am sure they will derive great benefit by his mode of examination and fitting glasses."

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14 Rampart-row, (opposite Watson's Hotel.)

Pamphlet with price-list for moffussil residents, free on application.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, a their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being used by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano..... Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 75
Sympathetic square .... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 66 ,, or ,, 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—January 15, at Barmouth, the wife of General H W Blake, of a daughter.
HOOKER—January 10, at The Camp, Sunningdale, the wife of Sir Joseph D Hooker, K C S I, of Kew, of a son.
KERR—January 20, at Churchbank House, Church, Lancashire, the wife of James Kerr, of twin boys.
VENTRIS—January 15, at Broute Villa, Burnt Ash-hill, Lee, Kent, the residence of her father, General H Nelson Davies, the wife of Major F Ventris, 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SALE—SMART—January 15, at Brighton, in Hove parish church, by the Rev G H Sale, Vicar of Kirby-on-the-Moore, (uncle of the bridegroom) John Frederick Sale, second son of the late William Sale, of Manchester and Blighton, to Annette Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major-General G Smart, Indian Army.

DEATHS.

BLACK—January 13, at 19, Garway-road, Bayswater, Jane, widow of Captain William Black, H E I C S, aged 96.
BUSH—January 10, at his residence, 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park, Colonel Richard Y B Bush, late of the Bengal Army.
CHILD—January 12, at Pevensey, Sussex, of rapid decline, Stanley Nayler, son of the late Commander Septimus Child, H M I N, aged 24.
COKAYNE—January 15, at Beechwoood, Painswick, Gloucestershire, Helen Olympia, wife of Thomas Aston Cokayne, and relict of General Sir John Hunter Littler, G C B, H E I C S, aged 75.
FRENCH—January 16, at Tunbridge Wells, Edith Catherine French, youngest daughter of the Right Rev the Bishop of Lahore, in the 21st year of her age.
HEBBERT—January 13, at Colverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, William George Hebbert, Lieutenant-Colonel R E, late Bombay, retired aged 74.
LOW—January 14, at Round Hill Villa, Sydenham, after a very short illness, Edith, younger daughter of S P Low, in her 28th year.
MARSHALL—January 14, at Brighton, Mary Annie second daughter of the late Edward Marshall, H E I C S of North Cray.
PATRICKSON—January 7, at St. Helier's Jersey, of bronchitis, John, only son of the late Major Patrickson, formerly of Madras Artillery, aged 39 years and 10 months.
RATHBONE—January 11, at 10 Torriano-avenue, Camden-road, N W, the residence of his only daughter, in his 73rd year, from acute bronchitis, Colonel Anthony Blake Rathbone, 24th N I, and for many years Magistrate at Hyderabad, Scinde.
TUCKER—January 13, at Bournemouth, St. George Wad Tucker, M D, of H M's Indian Medical Service, aged 65.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1885.

THE telegrams which we publish to-day remove all doubt as to the fact that General Gordon has been slain, and as to the manner of his death. Khartoum was lost through treachery, and the leader of its defence fell into the mercy of a cruel rabble, and died at their hands. The story, as it is told in the telegrams, is only too clear. For once General Gordon was less wary than his wily enemy. A feigned attack upon the post of Omdermann, which lies on the opposite side of the White Nile, to the west of Khartoum, drew off a large part of the garrison of the city. The Mahdi, it was known many days ago, had drawn the encircling lines of the besieging army tightly around the city, and the besiegers must have been pressing very closely upon Khartoum on the morning of the 26th, inasmuch as when a treacherous Pasha opened one of the city gates the rebels swarmed in, filled the streets, and began an indiscriminate massacre. General Gordon appears to have suspected nothing, for notwithstanding the closeness of the siege and the fact that a part of his force had gone outside the fortifications he was inside the palace at the time, and knew nothing of what was going on until he went to the palace door, thence looked out upon the surging mass of the rebels and their victims, and thereupon tried to rally the few who were faithful to him. For the sake of human nature—even of Soudanese nature—we trust that it will be found when fuller accounts come to hand that he was not absolutely without friends in the hour of his death. Whether there were many or few of them they were unable to be of any help to him. He was stabbed as he stood at his door, and his blood mingled with the common stream which flowed during the hour of fury. "Kill all—Allah will know his own!" must have been the cry of the mob, for that in truth was the spirit in which the Mahdi's men applied themselves to the slaughter. Our own information that the massacre was "merciless" is more descriptive of the horrors of that awful day than any detailed account of what occured can ever be. An anxious curiosity, nevertheless, is awakened by it. We want to know, for instance, whether there was any show of resistance—whether any of those whom Gordon had so often led forth to fight the Mahdi, and to whom he had pointed out the way to victory, tried to stem the torrent of fanaticism as it rolled on and on through the streets of Khartoum. Or did they pass over to the enemy in a mass, leaving their leader to fall without striking a blow in his defence? A pathetic interest attaches to these points, and as the personality of General Gordon has gained so largely in the heroic element through such a catastrophe, an eager yet sympathetic curiosity will be awakened to know something more about the manner of his death. This, however, is certain—that he died with undaunted courage—that in the words of one who more than any other of our day could have done justice to this remarkable character, "his death was Titanic, as his life had been."

And so has passed away one of the most original if not one of the strongest of our nation. Gordon belonged to a type which began and ended with himself. No one that we can think of had so strange a combination of qualities. One could compare him with Cromwell or with William the Silent in that intense faith in the Divine order of secular events had he not possessed other characteristics which differentiated him widely from them. He could win hearts as Cromwell never could; he could despise the immediate course of things through his firm faith in their ultimate issue as the cold, calculating, and misanthropic Dutchman never did. Like them, however, he found the motive and the mainspring of all his actions—even the most trivial—in something external to himself. At every point he placed himself in contact with what a writer who must have been almost as much after his own heart as the author of *De Imitatione Christi* would have called "the immensities." The world will not long remember it against him that, according to one of his own letters, he was so anxious to regulate his life by the highest rule that in order to ascertain what that rule was in regard to a given purpose he sometimes found guidance in the tossing up of a coin. We must take, after all, a large view of this life of his, narrow though it was in some of its ways, cramped and crude and distorted though some of his conceptions were. "I am become what people call a great fatalist," he once wrote; "that is, I trust God will pull me through every difficulty." We should lose sight of the very mainspring of his actions if we looked upon his career entirely on its secular side. Incongruous though his mingling of the political and the super-political may seem, we should be contemplating some one other than Gordon if we called into view nothing more than a brave man struggling against his circumstances, and animated by a purely natural hope that he would in the end prevail against them. It may be that this made him seem self-willed at times—that it led him at more than one crisis in his life to fly off from his course at a tangent, and to annoy and bewilder people who had counted upon his doing ordinary things in an ordinary way. By no rule of life which shapes one's course in mundane things by mundane considerations would it be possible to account for his strange abandonment of Lord Ripon's service almost on the day that he had entered upon it. We call it eccentric, and we satisfy ourselves that if all public men were Gordons public life would become chaos. But we do not thereby get much nearer to a solution of the psychological problem which the career of this wonderful man presents. He was eccentric enough when he put himself in full dress to do honour to the Arab boatman who, contemptuous of crocodiles, had waded up the Nile to draw his boat through shallow water; or when he took up a duck gun and cleaned it *coram populo*, because he believed that he could clean it better than the Arabs around him. He was strangely independent of the proprieties in all that he did, and perhaps if he had had to do Cromwell's work he would have "taken away that bauble" with his own hand, instead of getting some one else to do it. Yet what would not this unconventionality, this waywardness, have led him into if it had been untempered by that constant yielding to an influence external to himself which coloured his whole career, and which fitted him more for the leadership of a theocracy than for any place which could be found for him in secular life.

In other days and in a society differently constituted from ours Gordon would have become the central figure of a legend. He would have been an Arthur's Knight, if not an Arthur. But the green-baize table in Downing-street whence his mandate came is no Round Table, and the Gordon legend there resolves itself into a very hard, matter of fact, and mundane affair. He was sent out after deep searchings of heart amongst those who tried to make him the instrument of their policy. They knew that it was an experiment that they were making when they chose for their agent a man who had himself more than once confessed that he was not easy to control. He passed from their guidance when he passed from their sight, and he led them where, if they had resolved upon being the masters of their own policy, they would never have followed. The chances of success and of disaster, when such an agent had been called in, were from the first very dangerously balanced, and now that disaster has come, the nation—at least that part of it which kept its head cool during all this time of excitement—will hold them responsible for the failure of the experiment. The judgment which will be passed upon Gordon's work will not reach beyond those who sent him forth knowing how difficult it was to place limitations upon the acts of such an agent. For him the nation will reserve only the tribute of an abiding admiration. His devotion to the cause which he had embraced—albeit that he had embraced it with an enthusiasm embarrassing to those who sent him out—his unselfishness, his all-enduring courage in loneliness and in privation and in the presence of difficulties before which the bravest of men might have quailed—all this will be remembered as long as England has a place in her memory for a hero. And with the name of Gordon will be associated the bitter thought that his life has been sacrificed to no visible purpose, and that one of the noblest men of his time has laboured and died without in his labours and death winning anything for his nation or his race.

THE announcement that ten thousand of the Army Reserve will be called out is doubtless intended to impress upon all concerned the fact that the Cabinet has made up its mind to smash the Mahdi and his lieutenant. So far the intention is good; but it seems doubtful whether it is wise to make a sudden fuss with regard to the arrangements deemed necessary for the suppression of a movement for coping with which six thousand men were deemed ample up to last week. The miserable inadequacy of our military system is too plainly disclosed, when we cannot go to war with the Mahdi without calling out the resources which were commonly supposed to be husbanded until the Empire was committed to some deadly struggle with one of the Great Powers.

YESTERDAY the Town Council sanctioned the payment of five thousand rupees to "Queen-Empress" and three thousand to "Audaces fortuna juvat" for the designs first and second in merit for the new Municipal Offices and Hall. The Municipal Commissioner, aided by a committee of experts and a committee of the Corporation, had considered the merits of the sixteen designs sent in. It was found that fourteen of the competitors had placed themselves out of the running by disregarding the conditions laid down for their guidance. Some had omitted to send in specifications of the materials and cost, others had forgotten about the verandahs, and so on. The result is that a third prize which had been offered will not be awarded at all. The designs known by the mottoes just mentioned were, however, within the conditions. Curiously enough, several objections were raised yesterday with a view to the postponement of the payment of the prize-money. Dr. Peterson maintained that it would be disrespectful to the Corporation to sanction the payment until the report of the committee of that body had been received and dealt with. As the committee desires to get into communication with the designer "Queen-Empress" before submitting its report to the Corporation, this would have produced a deadlock, as the name of the successful architect could not be obtained until the sealed letters were opened, a ceremony which, of course, should synchronise with the handing over of the prize. The Town Council had nothing whatever to do with the Committee of the Corporation, which had special functions to fulfil, one of them being giving its concurrence to the award by the Municipal Commissioner. The debate on this question lasted an unconscionable time, but ultimately the Town Council settled the matter by a decisive vote. Other objections also had their turn, it being, for instance, urged that if the prize were handed over, the Corporation hereafter might disapprove of the award, in which case, of course, presumably the fortunate architects would not return the money. Mr. Geary and Mr. Sayani pointed out that the conditions which gave the successful competitors a right to the prizes having been fulfilled, the Corporation was not in a position to re-open the question, and an attempt to do so might be met by actions at law. A more plausible objection was that the building for which the prize was offered should cost some five lakhs or thereabouts, but it turns out that none of those for which designs were sent in could be built for less than some eight lakhs. Why, then, give the prizes to any, since they are all beyond the line in the matter of cost? We have explained the paradox before, but as it is evident from what took place yesterday that the lay mind is still considerably exercised, we may as well endeavour to make it clear how the discrepancy between the estimate and probable cost arises. The estimates are based upon schedules of the prices of building material at the contract rates now in operation in the Municipal departments. These prices are admittedly fair, and calculated by them the new buildings would cost some five lakhs more or less, but as a matter of fact no buildings of the class contemplated have ever been built at these paper rates in Bombay. The workmanship must be superior to the ordinary, the materials must be extra good, the proportions in which the more valuable materials are used cannot be restricted as the building grows and possible improvements suggest themselves. Nothing must be hurried over, and time is money. The result is that instead of the modest four annas per cubic foot, which it was hoped would cover the cost of the building, six, eight, and ten annas have to be paid for it. Latterly, it is found that architectural structures can be erected in Bombay at a smaller cost than formerly. The opinion of professional men is that the new Municipal Offices and Hall can be erected according to the design which is unquestionably the best for six annas per cubic foot of the contents. With this branch of the subject, important as it is, the competing architects, of course, have only a sentimental concern. Their part is done when they show that their estimates are in accordance with the schedules of rates placed before them by the Municipal departments.

THE Junaghur Durbar having for some time past felt the want of an officer possessed of revenue experience in settling disputes with holders of alienated lands in the State, has succeeded, we are glad to learn, in securing the services of Khan Bahadur Ardesir Jamsetjee, at present in charge of the Bansda State as Joint-Administrator. Mr. Jamsetjee is a British official of considerable experience in revenue matters, having seen some tough work in the Revenue Department first, as mamlatdar in Guzarat and then as huzur and district deputy collector in Nasik and Khandesh. As a member of the Commission to settle boundary disputes between Cutch and Morvi in 1879, he had to unravel the intricate system of land tenures in Native States. His help proved of especial value to Mr. Bulkley, the president of the Commission. His appointment as Naib Dewan in Junaghur on special duty to investigate the claims of alienated landholders in the State will, we make no doubt, materially strengthen the hands of the Dewan at the present juncture in his efforts to set at rest disputes which have of late been a source of much anxiety and trouble to the administration. We congratulate the State on this accession to its strength in the person of Mr. Ardesir Jamsetjee.

THE Bombay Government have lost no time in acknowledging the weighty representation that was made to them less than a fortnight ago by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposed Barsi-road Railway. There is something not a little tantalizing in the manner in which the Government of India and the Government of Bombay have dealt with this matter. In Bombay, as well as in Calcutta, the value of the proposed railway, as well as its remunerativeness, is freely acknowledged. The most competent authorities have estimated with confidence that it would yield a certain profit of five per cent., and the two Governments have never questioned either the profitableness or the utility of the undertaking. The promptitude, indeed, with which the Bombay authorities have replied to the Chamber of Commerce seems to indicate the existence on this side, at all events, of a desire to avoid an unduly dilatory treatment of the question. All the same, it brings us little nearer to the construction of the Barsi Railway. Both Governments have great faith in the scheme. They have over and over again endorsed it with their good wishes; but as to finding a rupee for the making of the line, or for pointing out where or how it is to be got, this they seem to regard as outside the range of their obligations. The two Governments, as may be seen in the letter we print to-day, have all this time been throwing their responsibility in this matter from one to the other as children would throw a ball. Bombay has no money, but it calls to mind how a few years ago India was ready to lend it, though it will now do nothing. This is not the way to make railways, nor, we think, is it the way that is most likely to convince people that it is the India Office, and the India Office alone, who stand in the way of a rapid development of the railway system of India. This is only a little line, which will cost nine lakhs. Its necessity is admitted by both Governments, and so is its remunerativeness. Is it for want of the money, or the will, or the wit to do it, that it remains an unaccomplished project? Whatever the reason may be, it will never do for the public to let the matter remain at its present stage. Why not allow the G. I. P. to construct and work the line, enlarging their guarantee to the extent of the paltry nine lakhs which are required? The very smallness of the requirement would enlarge the discredit which would be brought upon the Governments if their last word on the subject were supposed to be a confession of inability to find nine lakhs of rupees.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

YESTERDAY morning information reached Bombay that the Indian Contingent, the composition of which we yesterday announced, would consist of the 9th Bengal Lancers (late 1st Regiment Hodson's Horse), the 15th Loodhiana Sikhs, and the 17th (the Loyal Poorbeah) N.I., from Bengal, in addition to the 28th N. I., from this Presidency. Later in the day another telegram was received announcing that a regiment of Native Infantry from Madras would also be despatched. Some uncertainty has arisen whether this regiment will not be substituted for that from Bengal, but we understand that the whole of the five regiments will be despatched, in which case the contingent will exceed 3,000 in strength.

We are also able to announce that Brigadier-General John Hudson, in temporary command of the Multan district of the Lahore division, has been appointed to take command of the Indian contingent. This officer has seen active service in the Persian Expedition of 1856-7, the Indian Mutiny 1857-8, the Abyssinian Expedition 1867-8, and the Afghan war 1878-80. In connexion with the Persian Expedition he was present at the storming of Reshire, the capture of Bushire, the action of Kooshab, and the bombardment of Mohumrah, and received the medal with clasp. Returning to India the same year he acted as D. A. A. G. of the Oude Field Force, and brigade-major of Shahjehanpore Field Force, and was engaged in the actions of Futtehpore, Aoung, and Pandoo Naiddee, the recapture of Cawnpore, the actions of Oonao, Busseerutgunge, Bithoor, Mungalwara, and the Alumbagh, the relief of Lucknow and its subsequent defence, the defence of Cawnpore against the Gwalior contingent, and the capture of Bareilly as well as at other affairs of that period. For these services he was twice mentioned in the despatches, was thanked by the Governor-General of India, received medal with clasp, and was promoted to captain and brevet major. General Hudson was again twice mentioned in the despatches relating to the Abyssinian expedition, for which he also possesses the medal. In the Afghan War he took part in the advance from Ali Khil to Kabul, the actions of Matun and Charasiah, and the defence of Lutaband. For these services he was mentioned in the despatches of 21st March, 1879, and 16th January and 4th May, 1880, received the medal, and was made a Commander of the Bath.

The instructions yesterday assumed a definiteness which removed the uncertainty previously existing with regard to the expedition. In the course of the afternoon the Director of Indian Marine received authority to take up private tonnage, and invitations to tender for the transport service to Suakim were immediately issued to the principal steamship companies and agencies in Bombay. The required number of vessels is not specified, nor is any date mentioned for the embarkation of the troops, but it is stated that this will take place at an early day. Plenty of vessels will be forthcoming. The I. G. steamers Canning and Czarewitch will take a portion of the men and horses of the Bengal Cavalry. In the Canning the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency was to have proceeded shortly to Kurrachee on the tour recently announced. This arrangement, of course, no longer holds good.

The following are the officers of the Bengal regiments which have been nominated for the expedition :—

9th Bengal Cavalry: Commandant Brevet-Colonel T. J. Watson (on furlough, 2 years, October, 1883); Squadron Commanders: Brevet Colonel Palmer, Adjutant-General's Department: Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Clifford, officiating Commandant; Major J. L. N. Wills, Adjutant-General's Department; Major D. H. Robertson, officiating 2nd in Command; Squadron officers: Captain H. M. Mackenzie (furlough two years, March, 1883); Captain G. L. Garsten, Officiating Squadron Commander; Lieutenant H. L. D

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF GENERAL GORDON.

TREACHERY IN KHARTOUM.

MASSACRE OF THE INHABITANTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, VIA TEHERAN, FEB. 11.

Telegrams received here from the Soudan leave no room for doubt that, as was suspected from the first, Khartoum fell through treachery.

The traitors are believed to have been two Pashas who owed their position entirely to Gordon's favour. Gordon had always shown every confidence in them, and had never doubted their loyalty.

It is believed that the plans for the capture of the city had previously been arranged between these Pashas and the Mahdi.

The Mahdi's followers made a pretence of assaulting Omdurman, a few miles from Khartoum on the other bank of the White Nile.

The greater part of the garrison of Khartoum, seeing Omdurman beset by the Mahdi's followers, was decoyed by the stratagem, and went out to repel the attack.

The traitor Pashas then opened the gates in their charge, and admitted the rebels into the city.

Horrible scenes ensued. The rebels swarmed the city, and conducted themselves with great savagery.

The palace occupied by Gordon was the chief object of their attack.

Gordon, on coming to the door of the palace to rally the few faithful troops who clung to him, was stabbed, and the wound which was then inflicted resulted in his death.

The telegrams do not state whether Gordon fell into the hands of the enemy on being stabbed, or whether he died among those who had been loyal to him.

Fearful scenes were enacted when the city was captured. A general and merciless massacre of the inhabitants went on for hours. The rebels were relentless, and spared no one, saving those who sympathised with the Mahdi's cause.

The steamer commanded by Lord Charles Beresford was disabled for ten hours, and she had to be repaired under a heavy fire by the enemy.

Sir Charles Wilson and party, leaving the island where they had entrenched themselves, landed on the mainland, and assisted in silencing the enemy's battery.

Lord Wolseley has sent a telegraphic despatch in which Sir Charles Wilson is warmly commended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CAIRO, FEB. 10.

It is stated that General Gordon was stabbed during the capture of Khartoum, and that he died on the 4th instant. It is also said that his adherents, including women and children, were all massacred by the rebels.

FEB. 11.

Later particulars received to-day regarding the death of General Gordon state that refugees from Khartoum report that Faragh Pasha opened the gates of the city to the Mahdi's force on January 26, and that General Gordon, on rushing out of his palace to ascertain the cause of the commotion, was slain on the threshold.

The date of his death (February 4), as given in a previous telegram, is consequently an error.

SAFETY OF SIR CHARLES WILSON.

FEB. 10.

News has been received here that Sir Charles Wilson has arrived at Korti.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR GUBAT.

The last detachment of the Sussex Regiment left Korti to-day for Gubat.

THE FORCE OF OSMAN DIGMA.

SUAKIM, FEB. 10.

Osman Digma is concentrating his forces at Tamai.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The orders for the 37th Regiment to proceed to Egypt have been countermanded, and the 3rd Regiment has been substituted in its place. The 106th Regiment has also been ordered to Egypt.

PREPARATIONS FOR CALLING OUT TEN THOUSAND OF THE ARMY RESERVE.

Arrangements are being made for calling out ten thousand men of the Army Reserve.

FAILURE OF ARMY AGENTS.

Messrs. Ridgdway and Sons, the army agents, have suspended payment.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

The command of the Contingent is likely to be given to Brigadier-General Hudson.

Lieutenant H. F. Ramsden, officiating in the Military Accounts Department, is to be Paymaster of the force.

The 9th Bengal Cavalry will be armed with lances.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 11.

The *Times* says :—We may spare a few thousand men for Egypt, but that should be followed by extensive recruiting in India.

The *Mail* fears we cannot spare men if we are to be safe against external and internal foes, but officers experienced in Oriental warfare can be spared.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

Mr. J. Westland, Comptroller-General, Government of India, will go to Egypt at the beginning of April to succeed Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald as Comptroller, Egyptian Finance.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 11.

The Governor returns to Madras to-morrow evening.

MADAME BLAVATSKY.

Madame Blavatsky being much better, Colonel Olcott returned to Rangoon this morning.

THE MISGOVERNMENT IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 11.

The Chamber of Commerce have presented an address to the Chief Commissioner, reiterating all that had previously been said regarding Upper Burmah, and urging Government intervention in view of the French treaty, under which Theebaw cedes territory, and which will lead to a diversion of trade from British ports. The address concludes by hoping that Government action will make clear to the whole world that British influence must be paramount between this province, China, and Siam.

It is rumoured here that Sir William Hewett proceeds with an escort on a mission to Mandalay.

THE WEATHER IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 11.

There were twelve degrees of frost in Simla last night.

THE DEFENCES OF INDIA.

Orders have been issued for the construction of the redoubts at Lucknow and Mooltan as a part of the policy of the vigorous defensive measures in India which is likely to be adopted more at large.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

ISMAILIA, FEB. 10.

H. M. Troopship Crocodile passed the Canal to-day, homeward bound.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 11.

The Verona, with the outward English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 o'clock last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, FEB. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats prices barely maintained.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4⅛d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	76¾
4½ ,,	.....	78½
3 ,,	Consols for Account	99⅛
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	103½
4½ ,,	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	.....	49⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Feb. 10—Direct cable between Ballinskelligs (Ireland) and Torbay (Nova Scotia) interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, February 10.

10 p.m.	68·9

WEDNESDAY, February 11.

6 a.m.	62·1
10 a.m.	72·6
2 p.m.	77·3
4 p.m.	74·7

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Governor's Band, Esplanade, 6 p. m.

Feb. 13.—Bombay Education Society, Annual Meeting

,, 14.—Regatta.
Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor, at the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.

,, 16.—Regatta.
Yacht Club Dance.
Distribution of prizes, Byculla Schools (H. E. the Governor presides.)

,, 17.—Bombay Races.
Regatta.

,, 18.—Town Council.

,, 19.—Bombay Races.

,, 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.

,, 25.—Byculla Club Ball.

,, 27.—Gymkhana Sports.

,, 28.—Gymkhana Sports.
Half-yearly general meeting Byculla Club, 6 p. m.

March 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Nariad Agricultural Show.

,, 3.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.

,, 4.—Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona.

,, 5.—Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.

,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.

,, 6.—Naval and Military Sports.

,, 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.

,, 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.

,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.

April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.

,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.

COLONEL SARTORIUS lectured on "The Soudan" last evening to a crowded audience at the Sassoon Institute. The news of General Gordon's death had arrived shortly before the meeting. Colonel Sartorius at the course of his lecture said that until that night there were some hopes of General Gordon's escape, but from the telegram there could be no doubt that he had fallen, as Gordon had always declared he would not be taken alive, and that even if he had the chance of being taken prisoner he would die first. Gordon had done his duty as a good soldier, and as had always been expected of him. Colonel Sartorius described the character of the Soudan and the tribes by whom it is inhabited, giving a sketch of the origin of the present crisis and a short history of the Mahdi. He concluded his lecture by giving the details of the three routes to Khartoum, by the Nile, by Suakim and Berber, and by Massowah and Kassala. There was no doubt Osman Digma was the great obstacle on the road to Berber, and therefore the despatch of a large body of troops to Suakim was, in his opinion, undoubtedly the right way out of the difficulty. Then, in all probability, Lord Wolseley's troops would be concentrated at Berber, and after some months we should be out of the difficulty.

THE *Pioneer* devotes three of its columns to the subject of the recent inquiry as to the working of the Bombay Factory Act. It says :—"It will considerably strengthen the hands of Government in dealing with the matter to find the authorities thus practically unanimous ; more especially as the Commission have not, in their enthusiasm for the welfare of the employed, left the interests of the employers out of consideration. Thus they recommend on behalf of the manufacturers of the Bombay Presidency that any legislative reforms which may be carried out should be made applicable to all factories throughout India ; for, although the factories of Bombay alone have been examined, it would be a manifest injustice to her trade to allow manufacturers elsewhere—by overworking their hands, over-employment of women and children, saving the expenses of sanitation, ventilation, and fencing-in of machinery—to compete with her at an unfair advantage. Moreover, though Bombay is the centre of the cotton industry, it would be a new doctrine of justice that where factory hands are few they are outside the pale of the law, or that the duties of the State to the labouring classes in the great centres of industry are not equally binding in outlying stations. We would concur, then, in the recommendation of the Commission, since endorsed by the Bombay Government, that any amended Factory Act which may be passed should be made applicable to the whole of India."

THROUGH the exertions of a number of the leading Parsee watchmakers, there is a likelihood of a technical school on a small scale being shortly opened in Bombay. The school is intended for Zoroastrians alone, and the object of the promoters is to do something towards improving the condition of the poorer members of the community, who, though they go out into the world equipped with greater or less knowledge of English, find it very difficult in these days to obtain employment as clerks. It is intended at present to teach watch-repairing and electro-plating ; but should the institution prove a success, its operations will be greatly extended, and the pupils will be trained to other useful arts as well. In order that the institute may be to a certain extent self-supporting the pupils will be charged a small fee, but in the case of exceptionally poor boys, these will, under certain conditions, be admitted free. It is stated that watches of the total value of nearly twenty lakhs of rupees are imported every year into this country, and from a long experience in the trade the promoters are in a position to say that honest workmen would be able to earn an independent livelihood more comfortably than would otherwise be possible. In view of the fact that traders, as a rule, are naturally jealous of admitting new men to a share of the profits in their business, there is something very commendable in the benevolence which has evidently dictated the present enterprise. The undertaking is said to have already enlisted the active sympathy of some well-wishers in the community. The Horological Institute at Clerkenwell, in the centre of the London watchmaking industry, is working satisfactorily for the furtherance of similar objects.

THE scheme for the reorganisation of the volunteer force in India is rapidly maturing, and will in due course be forwarded to the home authorities for consideration and approval. The Commander-in-Chief and the Military Department, says the Allahabad paper, are quite agreed as to the necessity for improving the status and efficiency of India's auxiliary forces. "The despatch embodying the proposed changes will reach England," it adds, "backed by such strong arguments that it cannot fail to be favourably considered. The reorganisation will probably be on the lines of placing the volunteers directly under the control of the military authorities, instead of the local Governments : side by side with this are likely to be an increase in the capitation allowance for efficients ; more liberal grants of ammunition ; uniformity in dress to bring the various corps more in harmony in this respect with our regular soldiers, and the enrolment of men to form a volunteer reserve. Such in the outline is the scheme proposed with a view to increase the efficiency of the force and to make it more popular. All the changes will be great steps in advance, while the formation of a reserve will add materially to the armed strength of India." With regard to the reserve, the proposal is to enrol them as volunteers. Each would receive a rifle and bayonet, for the safe custody of which he would be responsible. Free grants of ammunition would be given them with a view to encourage target practice ; while they would be able to obtain as much more ammunition as they wanted at very cheap rates. They would not be called upon to drill, but would be expected to become good shots and to keep their arms in proper order. From inquiries that have been made, it is a matter beyond all doubt that several thousand men would willingly receive arms on these conditions, and thus we should have in every corner of the country knots of volunteers springing up ready-armed when once the alarm was sounded.

IT is reported that a Chinese Mission has arrived in Nepaul. The mission comes under the authority of the Emperor of China, to congratulate the young Maharaja on his accession. A Calcutta paper says :—"We are not greatly concerned with the relations subsisting between Nepaul and China, which can never become as close or cordial as they were previous to 1852, but a new interest has been created in the Gurkha Government by the evident anxiety of Russia to interfere in that direction. Colonel Prejevalsky, who is on his way to Lhassa, is commissioned to open communications with Nepaul, and if he succeeds in this object, a new centre of political danger will be established on our frontier."

THE experiments in growing and storing fodder in certain cantonments in the North-West Provinces, which owe so much of their success to General Sir Herbert Macpherson, are now about to receive the personal attention of the Commissary-General. Colonel Hunt, C.B., may be expected in Allahabad on or about the 21st, and is likely to be met there by Lieutenant-Colonel Burton and Major W. G. Smith, Deputy Commissaries-General of the Lower and Central Circles, and Lieutenant-Colonel Badcock, C.B., from Rawal Pindi. The result of the conference should be a considerable extension of the useful operations already carried out.

IT is announced that Lord Randolph Churchill has intimated his inability to accept the invitation to be present at the public dinner which it was proposed to give in his honour in Calcutta. The reasons, however, which his lordship assigns for his decision, says the *Englishman*, are conclusive. While expressing his deep sense of the honour implied by the invitation, he points out that he is travelling in India solely as a private individual in search of change, rest, and health. In several places he has already had to decline similar invitations ; and he adds, characteristically, that a public dinner means a speech, and that he dislikes the idea of making a speech in which he is compelled to remain within the limits of empty verbiage. He cannot speak on English questions without diverging more or less into an attitude which would be distasteful to those who are not Conservatives ; and, on the other hand, he does not feel justified in speaking on Indian subjects in the present state of his knowledge. In these subjects he is taking a warm interest, and he hopes to derive much benefit from his present inquiries."

A CONTEMPORARY tells the following story of the kindly and eccentric Lord Mark Kerr :—When he was commanding the Poona Division he used to make his annual inspections in his own way, which was hardly the routine or ordinary way. Once when he was theoretically examining the officers of the Blankshire Regiment—let us say—he asked the senior captain what steps he should take if a man in his company had fifty rupees in the savings bank, and wanted to take it out. The senior captain carefully explained all the steps that would have to be taken and how this form would have to be filled up and that regulation attended to, and all the rest of it. When he had finished, he was surprised to see Lord Mark give a very decided shake of his head, and ask the next officer the same question. Much the same answer was of course given again and again, until a junior subaltern was reached. When he was asked what he should do if a man in his company wanted to withdraw his money from the savings bank, he promptly replied, "I should strongly advise him not to." "Of course, of course," said Lord Mark delighted, "*that's* the answer I was waiting for."

WITH the failure of the coffee plantations the Ceylon planters turned their attention, and with much success, to tea, cinchona, and cocoa ; and now we see that another product, cardamums, is proving very remunerative. On one estate of only 50 acres 12,000lbs. have already been picked, and it is estimated that before the end of the season the crop will reach 20,000 lbs., in which case, at the present price of cardamums, the returns would be equal to about £40 an acre.

Now that candidates for the Army Pay Department are merely seconded in their corps for five years, after which they can revert to the combative branch of the service, the department appears to be getting more popular than it has hitherto been. This is, at all events, an advantage for the department, as the dearth of candidates seemed to threaten its existence at no distant date.

THE English Government is trying a novel experiment in life insurance. Policies for sums not over £25 are now granted at any Post Office Savings Bank without any medical examination. If, however, an insured should die before the second annual premium becomes payable, the amount of the first premium, and no more will be paid to his representatives ; should the insured die after the payment of the second, but before the third premium becomes due, the representatives will be paid only half the amount of the policy. In case of death from accident, however, the full amount is paid. After the payment of the third premium the policy is entitled to full benefit.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

GENERAL GORDON, C.B.

GENERAL GORDON.

THE story of the life which so tragically ended at Khartoum a few days ago has been often told, but it must be once more recounted now that General Gordon's death has encircled with a mournful interest all that relates to him. General Charles G. Gordon was born at Woolwich in 1833, his father being the late Lieutenant-General Henry W. Gordon, of the Royal Artillery, whom Mr. Archibald Forbes describes as "a fine soldier and a man of the most scrupulous honour." He entered the Royal Military Academy before completing his fifteenth year. One incident of his Academy days is worth recording. Being rebuked during his cadetship for incompetence, and told that he would never make an officer, he suddenly tore the epaulets from his shoulders and flung them at his superior's feet. He was gazetted to a second Lieutenancy in the Royal Engineers in July, 1852. An opportunity for service came to him early, and he made good use of it. Colonel Chesney says of Gordon's work in the Crimea that in his humble position as an Engineer subaltern he attracted the notice of his superiors, not merely by his energy and activity, but by an extraordinary aptitude for war ; and it is said that he was always sent to find out what new move the Russians were making. Lord Wolseley was his companion-in-arms, and is mentioned in Gordon's journal as having been slightly wounded. His capacity as an officer of Engineers procured his appointment on the Commission for settling the boundaries of Russia and Turkey, which employed him until the end of 1858. Two years later he was ordered to China, where he took part in the attack of Pekin. But it was in nothing that he did on that occasion that he earned the name of "Chinese Gordon." The Taeping Rebellion, of which Hung Siu-tse-w-Tse, who by a stretch of imagination may be deemed the Chinese analogue of the Soudanese Mahdi—had been in progress for ten years when the Chinese Government asked the British Government to appoint a general of the forces who were engaged in putting down the rebellion. Gordon, who had by this time received his brevet majority, was nominated, and so this young man of thirty-two found himself in command of a force which is destined to live in history as the "Ever Victorious." There were at first only 4,000 of them, indifferently armed. Under him, however, they soon became a formidable army, and his personal influence and superior discipline enabled them to attack much larger forces with unvarying success. The swiftness of Gordon's movements and the force of his unexpected onslaughts struck terror into the insurgents. One Stockade after stockade was stormed, and one city after another taken, till at last the neck of the rebellion was broken. Gordon's personal gallantry was extraordinary. He carried no weapon, but always went into action armed with a small cane, with which he would stand calmly under the hottest fire, pointing to the spots he wished attacked, and encouraging his soldiers by voice and gesture. This little cane was dubbed by the soldiers "Gordon's wand of victory," and as he seemed rather to enjoy standing amid a hailstorm of bullets, his men considered him invulnerable. Once only his wand failed him, and he was shot in the leg. He tried to conceal his wound, and stood giving orders till he nearly fainted, and had to be carried from the field.

Writing to his mother at the end of the campaign he said :—"The losses I have sustained in this campaign have been no joke. Out of 100 officers I have had 48 killed and wounded, and out of 3,500 men nearly 1,000 killed and wounded ; but I have the satisfaction of knowing that, as far as human eye can see, six months will see the end of this rebellion, while if I had continued inactive it might have lingered on for six years. Do not think I am ill-tempered, but I do not care one jot about my promotion, or what people may say. I know I shall leave China as poor as I entered it, but with the knowledge that through my weak instrumentality upwards of eighty to one hundred thousand lives have been saved. I want no better satisfaction than this." As a matter of fact, he did leave China as poor as he entered it, and when a sum of £10,000 was forwarded to him by the Emperor he divided it all amongst his troops.

Gordon went home from China at the end of 1864, and for the next six years—the happiest in his life, he used to say—he lived at Gravesend, working quietly and unostentatiously upon the Thames defences. Happy these years indeed must have been, for they were all spent in doing good. A lady who knew him at this time wrote that his benevolence embraced all classes. "Misery was quite sufficient claim for him, without going into the question of merit, and of course sometimes he was deceived, but very seldom, for he had an eye that saw through people ; it seemed useless to try to hide anything from him. The workhouse and the infirmary were his constant haunts, and of pensioners he had a countless number all over the neighbourhood. Many of the dying sent for him in preference to the clergy, and ever ready was he to visit them, no matter in what character or at what distance. But he would never take the chair at a religious meeting, or be in any way prominent. He was always willing to conduct services for the poor and address a sweeps' tea meeting ; but all public speechifying, especially where complimentary speeches were made in his honour, he loathed."

Colonel Gordon's next public employment—for he was now Colonel and C. B.—was as English Commissioner on the Danube, a post which, however, he vacated in 1873 in order to undertake the administration of the Soudan in succession to Sir Samuel Baker. Mr. Birkbeck Hill, in his book, "Colonel Gordon in Central Africa," has given an extremely interesting account of Gordon's first career in the Soudan, but nothing in it is more interesting than the letters from Gordon himself. Take this, for instance, as a striking illustration of the mind of the man :—"I think the Khedive likes me, but no one else does ; and I do not like them—I mean the swells, whose corns I tread on in all manner of ways. I saw ——— Sea, and he agrees with me in my opinion of the rottenness of Egypt : it is all for the flesh, and in no place is human nature to be studied with such advantage. Duke of This wants steamer—say £600. Duke of That wants house, etc. All the time the poor people are ground down to get money for all this. Who art though to be afraid of a man ? If He wills, I will shake all this in some way not clear to me now. Do not think that I am an egotist ; I am like Moses who despised the riches of Egypt. We have a King mightier than these, and more enduring riches and power in Him than we can have in this world. I will not bow to Hamon. . . ." Or this :—"I suffer a little like royalty—that is to say, nothing the Soudan soldier likes better than watching every movement one makes. It is very irritating. One or two will stand for hours watching me. Some people do not like dogs for they often stare so. Yet I am not like royalty a bit, for I cleaned a duck-gun in public to day. I will be natural, *cosûte que coûte*, and I am quite sure I cleaned the gun better than any Arab would." At the end of three years Colonel Gordon went home for a year. His work in Equatorial Africa up to that date has been thus summed up by Mr. Forbes :—"He had mapped the White Nile from Khartoum to within a short distance of the Victoria Nyanza. He had given to the slave trade on the White Nile a deadly blow. He had restored confidence and peace among the tribes of the Nile Valley, so that they now freely brought into the stations their beef, corn, and ivory for sale. He had opened up the water communication between Gondokoro and the Lakes. He had established satisfactory relations with King M'tesa. He had formed Government districts, and established secure posts with safe communication between them. He had contributed a revenue to the Khedivial exchequer, and this without oppression. The Tai-ping Rebellion established Gordon's genius as a military commander ; the Equatorial Provinces, when he left them, testified not less to his genius as a philanthropic and practical administrator." Well might Khedive Ismail describe him as "an honest man, not a diplomatist."

He had a few weeks' restin, England and then, early in 1877, we find him once more in the Soudan. The Khedive, having formed the Soudan Proper, Darfour, and the Equatorial Provinces into one great administration, placed them under Colonel Gordon, with instructions to him to pay special attention to the suppression of slavery, and the improvement of the means of communication. With this vast territory to look after, it is no wonder that he began to feel the burden of empire. He thus writes of it :—"I have an enormous province to look after ; but it is a great blessing to me to know that God has undertaken the administration of it, and it is His work, and not mine. If I fail, it is His will ; if I succeed, it is His work. Certainly, he has given me the joy of not regarding the honours of this world, and to value my union with Him above all things. May I be humbled to the dust and fail, so that He may glorify Himself ! The greatness of my position only depresses me, and I cannot help wishing that the time had come when He will lay me aside and use some other worm to do His work. You have reached your happy eventide. I would that the heat of my life-day was over ; but he will aid me, and not suffer me again to put down anchors to this world. . . ."

He had, in addition to his administrative work, to arrange matters with the King of Abyssinia, with whom the Khedive had a long-standing dispute. The internal condition of his provinces meantime claimed his urgent attention. Darfour was in revolt, and the Egyptian garrison were besieged by the insurgents. Further south the slave dealers were threatening an outbreak. As if to comfort him under this weight of care, the Khedive made him a marshal, sent him a gay uniform, and put under his charge the South Eastern littoral of the Red Sea, down to Berbereh—the country, in fact, from which the garrison have lately been withdrawn under the pressure of these troubous times. But he confronted his work hopefully. "With terrific exertions," he wrote, "I may in two or three years' time, with God's administration make a good province, with a good army and a fair revenue, and peace and an increased trade, and also have suppressed slave raids ; and then I will come home and go to bed, and never get up till noon every day, and never walk more than a mile." He was installed in due course at Khartoum, with more ceremony than he cared for, and in his inaugural address he promised to "keep the balance level." He began by abolishing the kourbash, by rooting out corruption, as far as he could, and by reforming the administration.

One of his biographers thus pourtrays the vastness of the work he undertook when he be tried to refom the Soudan :—"A stupendous task, to give peace to a country quick with war ; to suppress slavery among a people to whom the trade in human flesh was life and fortune ; to make an army of, perhaps the worst material ever seen ; to grow a flourishing trade and a fair revenue on the wildest anarchy in the world. The immensity of the undertaking ; the infinity of details involved in a single step toward the end ; the countless odds to be faced ; the many pests, the deadly climate, the horrible vermin, the ghastly itch, the nightly and daily alternations of overpowering heat and bitter cold—to be endured and overcome ; the environment of bestial savagery and ruthless fanaticism—all these combine to make the achievement unique in human history."

Here is an episode, taken from one of his letters to his sister, which graphically illustrates his way of setting to work :—No dinner after my long ride, but a quiet night, forgetting my miseries. At dawn I got up, and putting on the golden armour the Khedive gave me, went out to see my troops, and then mounted my horse and with an escort of *my* robbers of Bashi-Bazouks, rode out to the camp of other robbers three miles off. I was met by the son of Sebehr—a nice-looking lad of twenty-two years—and rode through the robber bands. There were about 3,000 of them—men and boys. I rode to the tent in the camp ; the whole body of chiefs were dumbfounded at my coming among them. After a glass of water I went back, telling the son of Sebehr to come with his family to my divan. They all came, and sitting there in a circle, I gave them in choice Arabic my ideas—that they meditated revolt, that I knew it, and that they should now have my ultimatum—viz., that I would disarm them and break them up. They listened in silence, and then went off to consider what I had said. They have just now sent in a letter stating their submission, and I thank God for it. They have pillaged the country all round, and I cannot help it. . . . I am running a great risk in going into the slaver's nest with only four companies, but I will trust to God to help me, and the best policy with these people is a bold one."

In one year he rode nearly four thousand miles on camels, shaking his heart or his lungs out of their place at each bound, but he did not like his life. He was discouraged by the apparent indifference of the Khedive to the work he was doing. Like another brave man he was "moved to see the wicked in such prosperity." To pass away the time when he was so situated at head-quarters that his work made no progress, we find him taking the clocks to pieces in order to mend them, and complaining that he was quite beaten by a cuckoo clock. The dulness of his position was sometimes intolerable, and he thought that a labourer's lot was much to be envied. "I say sincerely," he wrote, "that though I prefer to be here rather than anywhere else, I would sooner be dead than lead this life. I have told my clerk, to his horror, to bury me when I die, and to make the Arabs each throw a stone on my grave, so that I may have a good monument. It is strange, as fatalists as they are in theory, how they dislike any conversation like this ; they consider it ill-omened, though they agree that it is written when we are to die."

In the summer of 1879 Khedive Ismail was deposed, and soon afterwards Colonel Gordon sent in his resignation, distrusting Tewfik, and disgusted at the treatment he had received.

Next year we find him accepting the humbler post of Private Secretary to Lord Ripon, who was then coming out India. He came to Bombay, thought the matter over again, and for reasons set out in the letter which we quote below, at once resigned his appointment. From Bombay he went on to China, there succeeded in persuading the Chinese to refrain from war with Russia over the Kuldja business, and then returned to England. For ten months he held the command of the Royal Engineers in the Mauritius, and a little later he was at the Cape, discussing with the Cape authorities measures for the solution of the Basutoland difficulty. He advised, but they did not take his advice, and he went back to England.

General Gordon was in Palestine, spending his time in archæological pursuits and making out a scheme for a canal to the Jordan, when the name of the Mahdi was noised abroad. Little more than a year has passed since Gordon, summoned to Europe by the King of the Belgians, in order to proceed to the Congo as his representative, changed his determination, and undertook the mission to the Soudan which has just ended in tragedy and disaster. The retrospect which the *Times* gives of the year which is all amongst us to-day, and which left Gordon on the 18th of January in last year completes the story of an eventful life, and adds to it its most eventful chapters. A laconic telegram the day before "get my uniform ready and two pairs of patent-leather boots" was the only information which his relatives received of his imminent departure, and within a month he entered Khartoum, where he was received "with wonderful demonstrations of welcome on the part of the population." The popular enthusiasm with which General Gordon's arrival was greeted increased when his first acts became known. The day after his arrival he was employed in liberating prisoners, in burning the records of debt, and in removing the white garrison to Berber.

The concluding passage in the *Times* retrospect of the year at Khartoum worthily sets forth the remarkable character of General Gordon's defence of Khartoum. "For nine months," the the writer says, "the investment has been complete, and the siege may be said to date almost from the time of General Gordon's arrival. As he himself puts it, his party numbered seven, and he had the command of £2,000 only. With these resources he had to hold Khartoum, which Colonel Coetlogon declared indefensible, and to restore some degree of confidence to the loyal party, then oppressed with a sense of the magnitude of Hicks Pasha's defeat, and also of the Mahdi's power. He succeeded, in a manner which can only be called unexampled, in what seemed a hopeless task. When the hour of greatest peril came he did everything he could to save his companions, and he nearly succeeded ; and when the whole burden of the defence fell upon him, and the Mahdi's followers were most active around him, then his efforts redoubled, and Khartoum was better provisioned and held more defiantly at the close of the year than it had been at any time during its course. General Gordon's conuct dmay well excite the admiration of his countrymen, for even in the brilliant annals of English courage and fortitude there is nothing to rank with his defence of Khartoum. The defence of Kars in a large way, the holding of the small house at Arrah' in a small way, were each magnificent achievements ; but their garrisons were composed of brave men, just like those at Rorke's Drift. Eldred Pottinger's defence of Herat can alone be compared to it, but the Afghans were brave and could fight like tigers. General Gordon's men were cowed, if not cowards ; and for nearly the last five months he has been alone—one brave man in the midst of an unwarlike or unnerved garrison. Yet he has met the enemy at every point and vanquished him. What was written of him in the summer has been verified to the letter,—'While everywhere else there has been retreat and recrimination, he has held, and more than held, his own.'"

Such was the service which was brought to an end by almost unexampled treachery, and the termination of which is a national grief.

The following letter from General Gordon appeared on the 4th of June, 1880, in the *Bombay Gazette* :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it is due to His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., to write to you a few lines explanatory of my resignation of his lordship's Private Secretaryship.

Men at times, owing to the mysteries of Providence, form judgments which they afterwards repent of. This is my case in accepting the appointment Lord Ripon honoured me in offering me. I repented of my act as soon as I had accepted the appointment, and I deeply regret that I had not the moral courage to say so at that time. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness and consideration with which Lord Ripon has treated me. I have never met any one with whom I could have felt greater sympathy in the arduous task he has undertaken. God has blessed India and England in giving Lord Ripon the Viceroyalty. He will succeed in spite of all obstacles, for God is with him, and who shall stand against him ? I might have gone up to Simla, I might have quietly pleaded all sorts of excuses for my retirement, but they would have been false, and would have been unfair to Lord Ripon. I have preferred to state at once, frankly, what I have done, to take the entire blame, which I richly deserve, on myself ; and to critics I reply by the question, have they themselves never realised what it is to have made a mistake ? If so let them cast the stone.

Depend upon it that this vast country will find, in spite of all obstacles, great as they may be, that the rule of Lord Ripon will be blessed, for he will rule in the strength of the Lord, not of men.

C. E. GORDON.

The following account of General Gordon's intention to leave Bombay for China appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of June 12, 1880 :—

Colonel Gordon Pasha leaves Bombay in the P. and O. steamer Avoca for Hongkong, whence he will proceed to Pekin. This journey is undertaken at the invitation of Li-hung-Chang, an old friend of Gordon Pasha's, with whom he has kept up a correspondence for many years past. The invitation was despatched on the 15th May, but only reached Colonel Gordon on the evening of the 4th June, the day after his resignation of the Private Secretaryship. When he resigned, Colonel Gordon, we understand, had no idea that the invitation to revisit China was on its way ; at that time he contemplated an excursion to Zenzibar with a view to an ulterior exploration of Southern Africa, as already mentioned ; China was not then in his thoughts at all.

A contemporary has stated that Colonel Gordon is proceeding to China with a view to taking military service under the Government of that country. This statement is based on surmise, pure and simple. Colonel Gordon is going to China, but he himself has no idea of anything definite in going there beyond seeing his old friend and correspondent Li-hung-Chang. The Chinese have a great jealousy of foreigners, or, to express the same fact in other words less disparaging perhaps in tone, they have a strong wish to work out their destiny for themselves. They are excessively inclined to act upon the maxim *China fara da se*. Colonel Gordon was able at a critical period in their history to do them a service of the highest value, and they still, we believe, entertain a very grateful sense of its magnitude and importance. But still the old feeling of unwillingness to place China under foreigners remains, and what is more, that feeling is understood and respected by Colonel Gordon himself. He admires them for their desire not to place China under foreigners. And it is, therefore, not at all probable that Gordon Pasha will have a word to say respecting the troubles which seem to be disturbing the relations between the Governments of China and Russia. Gordon Pasha is not a Russophobist. He likes the Russians and he likes the Chinese, and we are quite certain that he would rejoice to see them patch up their differences and live on friendly terms with each other. From what is known of his sentiments on this point there can be little doubt that he would do his best to promote a good understanding if the opportunity came in his way. The conclusion so hastily jumped at that Colonel Gordon's visit to China has for its object the re-organisation of the Ever-Victorious Army for the special benefit of the Russians in Central Asia, has no basis in fact. The Liberal Government would certainly have declined to sanction the departure of Colonel Gordon for China if he were not in a position to give the most satisfactory explanation of his object in going there at the present juncture.

The following article, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of June 14, 1880, was written after a two hours' interview which Mr. Geary had with General Gordon on board the Avoca on Saturday, the 12th June, as she was weighing anchor and proceeding down the harbour :—

Gordon Pasha sailed for China on Saturday, having first placed his commission as a British officer in the hands of the Government. This grave step in throwing up his commission in the Queen's service was taken with Colonel Gordon's usual promptitude and decision, but not without due reflection. As we stated on Saturday, Colonel Gordon received on the 4th June an invitation sent by telegraph to him when he was supposed to be in England, and re-telegraphed to him from London, requesting him to go to Pekin on a visit to his old friend Li-hung-Chang, the present minister and head of the Chinese Government. Colonel Gordon with entire frankness at once communicated the message to our own Government, stating that he wished to accept the invitation, but did not desire to commit the Government in any way. To this communication the Government answered by telegraph that they would certainly decline to sanction his proceeding to Pekin at the invitation of the Chinese Government under present circumstances, unless he was able to satisfy them by his explanations that his visit was merely a private affair. Colonel Gordon, we understand, gave further explanations which the Government declared to be not satisfactory, and they declined to sanction his departure for China. Upon receipt of that authoritative declaration Colonel Gordon felt that he had but one course open to him—to resign his appointment, abandon his projected visit to China, to which, however, he was urged by considerations of great weight. He placed his resignation in the hands of the Government, and left them to deal with it as they should under the circumstances deem right. There can be, we suppose, little doubt that the resignation will no longer add lustre to the roll of the British army. As we explained on Saturday, Gordon Pasha in setting out for China is not, as has been gratuitously surmised, simply going to take command of a Chinese force in the war which seems to be impending between the Celestial

that he no longer belongs to the British service and that if he were actuated by any personal or ambitious views he would naturally urge them to go to war with Russia so that he might become necessary to them, but that far from his taking that course he counsels them in the strongest manner to remain at peace, they will be prepared to hear with some attention the reasons which he will set before them to induce them to negotiate rather than fight. In the first place then he will point out that although they might hope at the outset to defeat the Russians in the provinces contiguous to the frontier because the forces opposed to them there would be comparatively few, yet successes in those parts would not in any way vitally affect Russia; she would lose so many men and would straight way send down quadruple their numbers to take their place. Her armies are not only numerous, but are trained, and are, as the whole, well officered; China would have to train her armies as the war went on, and to procure her officers from abroad, always a doubtful expedient, and often very disastrous in its results. And while the vital parts of Russia would not be exposed to the blows of China during the struggle, it cannot be said that China is equally sheltered from the blows of Russia. Pekin fell before the Anglo-French expedition, which had to come from a more distant base than Russia possesses. The Russian fleet in the Chinese waters would be very formidable and disquieting. It might blockade the Treaty Ports and thus cut off the customs revenue on which the financial stability of the Empire depends. (And here loom up the interests of England and India in the farther East, to which we have already alluded. The block of the Treaty ports might seriously diminish if it did not altogether wipe out the India-China opium revenue, and disturb and perhaps destroy the vast trade which England carries on with China.) China could doubtless seriously annoy Russian commerce, but she could not prevent Russia from practically annihilating her own for the time being. All these risks and losses are to be incurred, and for what? For some strips of territory of doubtful value, which might possibly be regained by negotiation or purchase.

There can be little doubt that these considerations, urged by a soldier of the known character of Gordon Pasha, will have great weight, and not at Pekin only. They will have their influence even upon the Russian Government. It is said that General Ignatieff, the best diplomatist of whom the Russians boast, is going to Pekin to see what his wit can effect at the present crisis. He is a man of great capacity, and will see all the danger of committing everything to the chances of a blind struggle. Suppose war were to break out, and the Russians were to play their trump card and blockade the Treaty Ports? The knowledge that in doing so they were crippling the revenues of India and the commerce of England would no doubt make the operation one of the pleasantest which Russian Chauvinists could contemplate. But a statesman and a soldier like Ignatieff would know how many perils might beset that operation,—the temptation to neutrals to use their strength to push the Russian blockading squadrons aside on any of the thousand and one pleas which throw doubt on the "effectiveness" of blockades which are irksome; the disputes which would be sure to arise if blockade runners were overhauled; in a word, the almost certain interference of the maritime Powers to put an end to the losses which, being intolerable, they would soon come to regard as unjustifiable. The fact, too, that Gordon Pasha, while urging peace, will beat hand in case war should supervene will no doubt have a wholesome influence in subduing that tendency to bounce which is an unfortunate trait in General Ignatieff's character. Gordon Pasha declares with perfect sincerity that he dispises the applause and the honours which are bought by war. He has, to use his own words, as poor an opinion of the soldier as the Chinese themselves have. If a commander has good troops, well armed, with plenty of ammunition and a good stock of provisions, he can, as a matter of course, beat another army which is not equal to his own, or so well supplied. That is the history of military successes. If you take them all round; they are but poor affairs at best. It is not the general who has the best of a campaign, but the man who governs a country well, or who keeps it at peace when a war would be simply the imperilling of everything, for little or nothing, that deserves praise: if praise is worth anything. And actuated by these principles Gordon Pasha will consider that if he can avert this war between China and Russia he will have done something worth success in forty wars. Of course if he were to look at the matter from another point of view he might say—"Well, let there be war; then I shall be necessary; if I win everybody will say that it was my generalship did it; if the Russians win, it will be said that the fault was that of the Chinese troops which were not equal to the Russians." But that is just the point of view from which Gordon Pasha is quite incapable of looking at any matter of the kind. He has a liking for the Chinese and he has always had a friendly feeling towards the Russians, and if he can spare both the horrors of war he will do so. If his efforts to that end should fail? Well in that case we are inclined to think that "Chinese Gordon" will not turn his back on his old comrades in arms. The knowledge of that fact at the Russian Embassy in Pekin will be in itself a powerful argument for peace.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE WYER CUP.

YESTERDAY several members of E Company shot for this cup, the gift of the junior Major. The conditions are:—Seven shots at 300 and seven at 500 yards; five competitions, the highest aggregate of any three to win. The light was bad, the atmosphere hazy, and the ammunition of no old a date as 1875, which may account for several mysterious misses at the longer range, where the targets showed up very indifferently. The scores were:—

	500	300	Total.
Lance Serjt. Sharpe	26	19	45
Colour Sergt. Melvin	18	21	39
Sergt. Prescott	21	18	39
Vol. Stacey	16	22	38
Lieut. Lime	16	19	35
Lance Corpl Neill	11	19	30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE annual prize shooting meeting for the year 1883-84 was held at Bandora on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 6th, 7th and 9th, on the ranges of the Corps and of the Marine Battalion kindly lent for the occasion by Colonel Beville. This meeting which, should properly have come off last year, and which had to be unavoidably postponed, went off with great success, but though the entries were fewer than former years (owing partly to the lateness of the season, but chiefly to the time not being holidays) the scoring was quite equal to former years as an average and in many cases gave better results. The following is the programme of the meeting with the results of the matches:—

MATCH I.—The Gackwar's Cup, value Rs. 250.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	700 yds.	Total.
Colr. Serjt. Parker, A Co.	24	28	23	75
Serjt. T. Thompson, A Co	22	21	23	66
Corpl. D'Cruz, B Co	18	23	20	61
Vol. Viegas, A Co	20	23	18	61

30 Competitors.

MATCH II.—Challenge Cup for teams. 10 men per team.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
B Company	237	239	476
A "	217	165	382
C "	223	154	376

MATCH III.—The Champion Cup, given by the Hony. Col. T. W. Wood.

	1st prize.	2nd prize.	3rd prize. 300 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Lovejoy,	B Co ..		25	20	15	60
Lce. Sergt. Wordall,	C Co ..		19	21	17	57
Vol. M. Pereira,	C Co ...		18	18	20	56
Vol. J. Critchell,	B Co ...		20	18	18	56

38 Competitors.

MATCH IV.—For 1st Class shots during the year 1883-84.

	1st prize.	2nd prize.	3rd prize. 600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Vol. Wolff,	B Co		10	11	21
Vol. Stanley,	B Co		13	10	23
Vol. Gomez,	C Co		12	5	17

6 Competitors.

MATCH V.—The Adjutant's Cup for 2nd and 3rd Class shots in the year 1883-84.

	1st prize.	2nd prize.	3rd prize. 200 yds.	300 yds.	Total
Lieut. Lynde,	B Co		17	21	38
Vol. Mylarky,	A Co		18	18	36
Vol. C. Fernandez,	C Co		13	13	26

6 Competitors.

MATCH VI.—Open to all-comers of any Volunteer Corps.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize. 200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lce. Sgt. Wordall,	C Co ..		22	27	49
Colr. Sergt. Parker,	A Co ..		19	28	47
Bom. Corpl. E. H. Carr,	C Co ..		18	24	42
Vol. M. Pereira,	C Co ..		20	22	42

40 Competitors.

MATCH VII.—Extra Prize given by Capt. Whitcombe.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lce. Sergt. Wordall, C Co ..	24	24	48
Corpl. D'Cruz, B Co ..	21	22	43
Colr. Sergt Parker, A Co ..	21	20	41

19 Competitors.

MATCH VIII.—Sergeant Instructor's Match.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Inst. Booth	22	22	25	21	23	19	157
Sergt. Inst. Scott	23	25	23	25	15	18	137

10 rounds at each distance.

MATCH IX.—Consolation Stakes.

	200 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Henry, B Co ..	15	21	36
Sergt. Smith, C Co ..	18	18	36
Corpl. J. Smith, A Co ..	21	15	36
Corpl. MacAfee B Co ..	16	18	34
Corpl. R. Hartshwhite, A Co ..	20	14	34
Vol. Herron, A Co ..	18	15	33
Sergt. Balch, C Co ..	10	22	32
Vol. R. W. Young, A Co ..	10	21	31
Vol. Ribeiro, A Co ..	13	17	30
Vol. J. Fernandes, C Co ..	17	13	30
Vol. T. A. Thompson, A Co ..	13	17	30

30 Competitors.

BOMBAY GRAND NAVAL AND MILITARY SPORTS.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MARCH 5TH AND 6TH.

Patron.—H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Vice-Patrons.—H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Committee.—Brigadier-General S. de B. Edwardes, C.B., President. Colonel Bayley, B.V. Rifle Corps; Colonel Beville, Marine Battalion; Colonel Birch, 5th N.I.; Colonel Dashwood, E. Y. Regt.; Captain Hext, R.N. (Colonel Jackson, G. I. P. R. Volunteer; Captain O'Connell, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer; and Colonel Smart, R.A.

Working Sub-Committee.—Lieutenant Butler, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard; Captain Challenor, R.A.; Major Creagh, D.A.A.G.; Lieutenant Harrison, E. Y. Regiment; Captain Olivier, R.E.; Lieutenant Preston, 9th N.I.; Captain Street, Indian Marine; Captain Trevechick, G. I. P. R. Volunteer; and Major Wyer, B. V. R. Corps.

Honorary Secretaries.—Captain Mein, Marine Battalion; and Major Watling, A.Q.M.G.

The following prizes will be offered for competition by all European Regiments and Volunteer Corps in the Presidency, and by the crews of such of H. M.'s ships as may be in harbour at the time:—

	1st pze.	2nd pze.	3rd pze.
1 Mile	Rs. 100	Rs. 30	Rs. 20
100 Yards	" 100	" 25	" ...
½ Mile chase	" 100	" 30	" ...

For all Natives Corps in Bombay Presidency and Indian Marine ships in harbour:—

	1st. pze.	2nd pze.
1 Mile	Rs. 100	Rs. 25
½ Mile chase	" 100	" 10

Not more than two competitors allowed from each regiment or ship for each event. Unless three corps are represented for each event, prizes will be withheld. Second and third prizes will not be awarded unless six and eight men, respectively, compete.

Competitors from out-stations will receive batta at the rates following during their absence from their respective stations:—

Europeans, 8 anns per diem, and natives, 4 anns per diem.

Besides the above, the following events will be open to European Regiments and Volunteer Corps in Bombay and H. M.'s ships in harbour:—

	1st pze.	2nd pze.	3rd pze.
1. 200 yards	Rs. 10	Rs. 5	Rs. ...
2. Entanglement race, ½ mile	" 20	" 15	" 5
3. 120 yards hurdle race.	" 15	" 10	" 5
4. Tug-of-war (teams of twelve)	" 50	" ...	" ...
5. Sack race	" 10	" 5	" ...
6. 200 handicap, 1 yard for every year's service	" 15	" 10	" 5
7. 100 yards, for all boys under 15 years	" 10	" 5	" ...
8. Heavy marching order, 150 yards	" 15	" 10	" 5

Native Army, open to garrison and Indian Marine ships in harbour.

	1st pze.	2nd pze.	3rd pze.
1. Chath Race, 50 yards round a post and back	Rs. 10	Rs. 5	Rs. ...
2. ½ mile flat race	" 15	" 10	" 5
3. ½ mile entanglement race	" 15	" 10	" 5
4. 100 yard recruit boys.	" 10	" 5	" ...
5. Tug-of-war (teams of twelve)	" 25	" ...	" ...
6. 3-legged race, 50 yards round a post and back	" 15	" ...	" ...

Tug-of-war open to officers of all regiments and departments in garrison.

Teams of 5.—Prize, Honour and Glory.

All entries free.

Names of competitors with colours to be sent to Captain Mein, Marine Battalion, before 2nd March.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS IN BOMBAY.

THE old ruling, or perhaps it may be termed one of those unwritten laws, regarding the heads of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's Departments belonging to different services, appears to be very easily set aside, as cannot but be observed by the recent appointment of Brigadier-General R. Gillespie to the Quartermaster-Generalship of the Bombay Army. He and the Adjutant-General are both half-pay officers of the British service; they are both on the same roster for promotion; they both hope to be one of the 65 Major-Generals allowed on the establishment of cavalry and infantry officers. The Indian service it will therefore be seen is left quite in the cold as regards the two best appointments in the service on the Bombay side. General Gillespie can never be considered at the present time as belonging to the Indian service, except as regards his claim to the extra pension for once having done so. His first thirteen years of soldiering was performed in the Indian service, certainly as a subaltern in the 2nd Bombay European Light Infantry. He became a Captain in the 106th Regiment in 1862, with which he remained till 1877, when he retired to half-pay after commanding the regiment for four years; for nearly a year he held the appointment of Brigade-Major in Bengal, and three months after giving over command of the 106th was appointed Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Northern District in England, which he kept for nearly five years, joining the expeditionary force to Egypt for three months in the same capacity, for which he got his C. B. on 1st March, 1882. He was appointed to a Brigade Command in India. The Quartermaster-Generalship of the Bombay Army, however, must be vacant on the 19th September, 1888, at the very outside, as on that date General Gillespie will be 58 years of age. He may obtain his promotion before then, as he is a Colonel of 1878, but as he has over 70 before him this cannot be considered a certainty. That the appointment just made is a good one—the right man being in the right place—there can be no doubt; still it is much to be regretted that under the circumstances an officer of the British service should have been selected for the post. Brigadier-General Annesley's time as Adjutant-General expires in February, 1888, so that possibly the meaning of this appointment is that it is the intention to give that post on its becoming vacant to an officer of the Bombay Army. It is to be hoped that such is the meaning of the present arrangement, which, as it now stands, cannot but be considered a slight on the Bombay Army.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances out of numbers of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera& Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE SACRIFICE of the undoubted efficacy of Dr. CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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